MAGAZINE

The China Press

大陸報

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1923

Science Now Proves that "Sunspots" Cause Our Woes

How the World-Old Solar Superstitions About Wars, Plagues, Revolutions and Every-day Ills Have Received Astonishing Support from Modern Astronomers

Egyptian Sun Deities, Found Painted on a Sarcophagus at Luxor.

THAT the spots on the sun actually do affect the nerves and destinies of human being — perhaps even causing sickness, wars, revolutions, pestilences and other catastrophes—is the latest astonishing discovery of science.

Thousands of years ago everybody believed this strange fact, if it is a fact, and because of it sun-worship was an integral part of almost every ancient religion.

Then science swept the idea away as an absurd superstition. Few people believed it any more, except astrologers, magicians and necromancers.

Now, suddenly, science comes forward with the idea that after all the ancient preachers and modern astrologers were blindly groping after a real truth.

Daniel Berthelot, world-famous French physicist, in a formal appearance before the French Academy of Science, has announced discoveries which he believes establish a direct relation between disturbances on the sun and the human nervous system.

He goes even further than the wise men of antiquity. He declares that "human beings feel immediately the effects of every solar perturbation, and not only is there an analogy between electric and nervous phenomena, but these perturbations are transmitted through space by waves akin to those of the wireless, at a speed of 186,000 miles a second."

The Abbe Moreau, a noted French astronomer, associated in experiments with Edouard Baillaud, at the Observatory of Paris, where notable observations of sunspots have been made, supports the Berthelot theory.

He says that periods of maximum solar activity have always coincided with war epochs, with the shedding of blood and revolutions. He regards it as but a step —and one which these French scientists have already taken—to the theory that human psychology depends upon, and is influenced by, solar caprices.

A parallel report, in corroboration of the Berthelot theory, says that Dr. Sardou, of Nice, and Dr. Faure, of Lamalou, working independently, discovered, after comparing notes, that the condition of a selected number of their patients suffering from chronic diseases varied according to the activity of the sun and the intensity of sunspots.

Now, what is it all about? What do they mean by saying that sunspots affect human destiny—and how?

In a few words, it is this:

The sun is an immense hot ball giving off light, heat and energy, and doing it apparently with scarcely any diminution of size. Because it doesn't shrink faster while giving off this great amount of heat, science believes that solar activity is due to something akin to radium—and you know how the tiniest piece of radium sends out rays that affect the human organism, nerves and tissue.

The Berthelot theory is that the sun is continually throwing off rays of a kind in some way akin to radium rays, which directly influence people's nerves, health and tempers, and that when the sunspots develop, these rays are thrown off in greater strength.

This directly explains the idea that sunspots may cause sickness or nervous disturbances in the individual. As for wars, revolutions, pestilences, the theory is that whole nations, whole masses of populations, unconsciously acquire a nervous and irritable tension from the increased power of these rays at certain periods, and consequently are more easily led to violence.

You will be interested to learn in detail what these disturbances on the face of the sun are like. When you look at it through evening clouds, or through a smoked glass, you see an immense, red ball. You learned at school that it is 93,000,000 miles distant, and that it measures 866,000 miles in diameter. But to the astronomer, viewing it and photographing it through huge telescopes, protected by smoked glass, the sun is more than simply a red ball. They are able to observe and learn many things about its surface.

According to Professor J. Arthur Thompson, of the University of Aberdeen, "the astronomer has divided the sun into definite concentric regions or layers. These layers envelop a nucleus, or central body, of the sun somewhat as the atmosphere envelops our earth. It is through these vapor layers that the bright, hot body of the sun is seen. Of the innermost region, the heart, or nucleus, of the sun, we know almost nothing. The central body is surrounded by a brilliantly luminous envelope, which is what we see when we look at the sun, and which the astronomer calls the photosphere.

"Above that is a second layer of glowing gases, but less hot.

"A third layer, immediately overlaying this, is known as the chromosphere. This layer, which surrounds the ball of the sun, is from 5,000 to 10,000 miles in thickness. It is a sea of red, tumultuous, surging fire. The intense, white heat of the photosphere shines through this outer red sea of flame.

"During the solar eclipse of 1919, one of the red tongues, or waves, of flame rose in less than seven hours from a height of 130,000 miles to more than 500,000 miles above the sun's surface. This immense column of red-hot gas, four or five times the thickness of the earth, was soaring upward at the rate of sixty thousand miles an hour.

"To go back to the real surface of the sun: Beneath this red sea of flame, we know it resembles a boiling ocean of white-hot metal vapors. It is on this surface that the dark areas known as sunspots appear. Some of these dark spots—they are dark only by contrast with the white-hot surface around them—are of enormous size, covering many thousands of miles. What they are, cannot positively be said. They look like great cavities in the sun's surface. Some think them gigantic whirlpools. Certainly they seem great whirling streams of glowing gases. It is already known that they are somehow connected with magnetic storms on earth."

According to Professor Berthelot, whether these sunspots are holes or whirlpools, they are outlets for an increased quantity of the peculiar rays, or emanations, which affect your nervous system, and perhaps your destiny.

Needless to say, neither the ancients nor the modern astrologers knew much about these scientific facts. Yet they have persisted in the belief that the sun did, in some peculiar way, affect human destiny. And that is why in the past the sun was worshiped under various names and guises.

The Greek Apollo was a sun god, a literal symbol for the sun, driving his chariot across the sky daily and sinking into the sea. The Egyptian Osiris was also a sun god. The fire worship of the Persians of the sect of Zoroaster was in reality worship of the sun. The Aztecs, the Druids, and many other ancient races also had sun gods of their own.

According to Frazer, of Oxford, author of "The Golden Bough," and regarded by many people as the world's greatest authority on comparative religions, all beliefs, both ancient and modern, which have as their central feature a "dying god"—that is a god who dies and is resurrected—are traceable back to what he calls the "sun myth." The sun, worshiped as a god, dies every night in the West, descends beneath the surface of the earth and in the morning comes to life again. Not only does it do this every day, but, in a sense, it also does it every year, moving lower and lower on the horizon in the Winter as if sick and dying, and then gradually climbing back into the zenith at mid-Summer.

Practically all the older forms of sun worship have long since died, but now science comes forward with these extraordinary new discoveries which seem to prove that the old superstitions were not wholly untrue, but were a sort of grotesque distortion of a great scientific fact.

Edouard Baillaud, Director of the Observatory of Paris, Upon Whose Observations of Sunspots the Startling New Theory Is Based.

First Authentic Photo, Made at Wallal, Western Australia, of the Solar Corona, 40,000 Miles Wide, by the Crocker Eclipse Expedition with a 40-Foot Camera.

Bozena Mary Brydlova, Who Has Long Preached the Relation Between the Sun and Human Destiny.

The Present Lord Chief of the Parsees, or Fire-Worshipers, of Persia.

SUN
DIAMETER 864,367 MILES
EARTH DIAMETER 7,927 MILES
THE DOT INDICATES RELATIVE SIZE OF THE MOON DIAMETER 2160 MILES
JUPITER DIAMETER 90,254 MILES

Diagram Showing Relative Sizes of Jupiter, the Earth, Sun and Moon.

Recently Discovered Sunspot, Photographed Through a Powerful Telescope, the Cavity of Which Is So Gigantic That Four Planets the Size of Our Earth Could Be Dumped Therein Without Filling It.

Fashion Leans to Lace

LACE here, lace there; thus does Fashion post her bulletin. The all-over lace has been relegated to second place, and now we anticipate the frock of sheer silk, banded, pleated or ruffled with fine lace. Another interesting novelty is lace inserts, while lace ruffling is given new piquancy with unusual lines.

LACE is so distinctly feminine that, once it has gained an authentic standing, it remains for a long time in the realm of fashion. A few seasons ago it again came into vogue, and is still in the limelight, though we vary its uses from year to year.

The frock pictured in the largest illustration today is made of pleated chiffon with a three-tier skirt. Bands of lace inserted at the lower edge of each peplum give the model its aspect of simple elegance. The garment has no sleeves, and the neckline is low-cut. If you aim at the conventional, you might use lace sleeves with this model, but in any event, the neckline should be kept modishly low.

A wide moire sash is tied at the hip and meets the lower extremity of the skirt evenly.

Another simple model is made distinctive with touches of lace ruffling at sleeves and girdle. Two rows are used to fashion sleeve bells and three rows at the front yoke of the skirt. One row is caught a trifle higher than the lower ruffle, to show the pattern and provide a striking silhouette.

Narrow ribbons are wound together to form the slender girdle, which is terminated at the side with two colorful rosettes and looped streamers.

A panel of lace at the back enhances the filmy evening gown pictured herewith. Over the folds of gleaming charmeuse, soft net is used, and an intricate lace pattern is woven over its fragile surface. Crystal beads and seed pearls are combined to outline the pattern. Two colors form the foundation slip, diagonally banded in alternate stripes.

Even the domain of millinery has become partial to lace, and is draping smart hats for semi-formal wear. Silk net covers the surface of the model illustrated, while a width of silk lace drapes the crown and brim, falling in an edging. A garland of grapes holds in place the drapery, with one saucy bunch swinging from the side.

Subtract the narrow fans of lace which trim the front and sleeves of another frock, and you get the simplest one-piece model. In its trimming lies its charm.

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WHAT WOMEN WEAR

—By Anne Rittenhouse

He who runs may read that the fashion pendulum will eventually swing back toward waistlines. But it will probably be a long time in the swinging.

It is not only the woman who always objects to the prevailing silhouette just on general principles who has hankerings now and then to accentuate the slenderness that used to be known as a waistline. Many other women have the same desire.

It will be with the placing of the girdle as it was with skirts.

They—the skirts—became so short they couldn't get any shorter; so willy nilly they had to get longer.

Our belts and girdles have been anything but normal—they have gone nearly to our knees and have taken quixotic jumps to the belt line that we call Empire. They have sagged at the back and dropped at the front. About the only thing left for them to do now will be to go back to normal.

But this change is by no means imminent.

And you may be sure that so long as the eccentric placing of the belt remains it will be more and more eccentric. Fashions that have taken a strong hold on the imagination never fade out gradually. They go out with a flare.

And here is an interesting example of just this sort of thing—a simple straight line frock made with no sign of girdle or belt—perfectly straight from shoulder to hem. The frock sketched was of brown crepe de chine and over it was worn a jacket quite as guiltless of belt or girdle. This jacket, built on baggy, ulster-like lines, is really a featherweight affair, for it is made of beige silk crepe bound with brown silk braid and embroidered with brown.

Early in the year, it was a perfectly sound bit of fashion philosophy to advocate the coat, jacket or wrap that fastened on one hip. And this mode of fastening is still good But it has just enough over popularty to incline some of the more exacting to give it wide berth. So some of the shops that make a specialty of a rather severe type of outdoor and sport apparel are finding an unusual demand among their customers for jackets and wraps that open in the front—a tendency away from the ubiquitous side fastening.

Straight beltless frock of brown crepe de chine with embroidered jacket in beige crepe.

Its good news that the bolero jacket comes in with the Autumn. It's a nice sort of garment, youthful, not unwieldy, and happily inclined toward showing as much of an ornamental blouse as its wearer wishes. Some jackets are sleeveless, resembling a Spanish gypsy more than a bull-fighter. There's no red sash knotted about the waist after the manner of Seville; its place is taken by the girdle or hem of an ornamental blouse.

The square jacket is the thing this season. It is not loose, mind you, unless you wish it to be; it clings closely to the figure and is cut as slimly as one's structure permits. Its serious rival is the Persian tunic, a new arrival, which is a part of the vast paraphernalia of our accepted Eastern costumery. The French got the idea from Indo-Chine. They did not release their grip on this colony because of Tut-Ankh-Amen.

If one wants to go into prophecy instead of sticking to present facts, there is enough evidence to suppose that these slim knee-length jackets, with or without sleeves will rule the costumes of late summer, possibly coming into full swing with the autumn. But that's for the future. "Sufficient to the day is the fashion thereof." Let's talk of the bolero jacket.

The sketch shows a new street suit of dark blue twill with a bolero, which is cut off a bit above the normal waistline in order to give the blouse its chance for glory. This garment is of bright blue pleated georgette with voluminous Oriental sleeves tightly caught into an embroidered wrist band. Both jacket and skirt are embroidered in vertical lines in a design that smacks of the Egyptian. The same model is copied with braid instead of embroidery, which is cheaper for the purchaser and equally effective.

Autumn suit of dark blue twill with bolero jacket and skirt covered with Egyptian embroidery. The blouse is of bright blue plaid georgette. Slippers and stockings are also blue, which is an accepted color for footwear.

The woman who wears this suit chose glazed kid slippers and stockings in the same shade of blue. Such is the new whim in footwear. Black is dead. Color is alive; very much so. Nothing is too vivid for a slipper. Green, red, blue, purple and orange are used singly or together. And women accept them, which proves there is an extrordinary change in the mind of the public toward what was considered correct for generations, and what is still considered good taste by fastidious women.

Well, one should cry aloud the word "danger" at the head of every story of dress this season for the slim have it all their own way and the stout may well be in despair.

Here is a problem in hats.

If you felt that you could afford six hats this Autumn and Winter, would you buy each of those six hats for the moment, aiming each time you selected one to have it the hat that led the fashion at the time—the hat that eight out of every ten women at the popular restaurants were wearing the hat that seemed to appear on every other head at every fashionable assembly; or would you buy six hats that you felt could be worn right through the summer—regardless of the fad of the week? Would you buy those hats to go with the frocks in your wardrobe, planning so that for every sort of summer occasion you would have a hat that would answer the purpose?

Some hats are very decidedly of the very short season variety. They are like crocuses, jonquils and crimson ramblers in our gardens. They bloom gorgeously for one short week or two—radiant while they last—and are gone. Other hats are like the everblooming roses, to be depended on for all summer usefulness, perfectly capable of giving occasional return for our investment right up till frost nips them in the bud.

Women for whom clothes are an end themselves—a very absorbing game to be played for the fun of playing it—very often solve their hat problem in the first way. They get an enormous amount of satisfaction in feeling that they are wearing the hat of the moment—that they are one of the eight out of ten in the smart restaurant at the tea hour who are wearing Lanvin green felt hats this week, rose-covered cloches the next and robin's egg blue the next.

The woman, nowever, for whom dress is a sort of secondary consideration, the woman of more complicated social duties, is less inclined to adopt this method. She must have hats for all sorts of occasions. Tea drinking at smart hotels is a very small part of her schedule. With but six or eight hats a season she feels that she must plan with care or she will not make the appropriate selections—and then, too, too, she feels that there is precious little advantage to be gained in wearing a Lanvin green hat when every one else is wearing it. If Lanvin green over her forehead happens to make her look as if she were just recovering from the jaundice.

If you adopt the hand-to-mouth policy in hats, then don't attempt to buy a hat before the day you want to wear it. Don't attempt to predict the quickly changing mode. It can't be done.

If, on the other hand, you buy with a season's needs in mind you may be perfectly sure of the stability of certain shapes and certain fashions. You will know, for instance, that any one of the small cloche shapes will be good for several months.

Milan straw hat with lace veil falling from one side, trimmed at the other with pink roses.

The popular location for trimming on these cloches and pokes is at the back. Distinction is to be gained when, as in the hat shown in the sketch, the trimming is placed at the side instead. Here it consists of a group of pink roses with a long veil hanging off the other side to give balance.

Freaks Of Nature

The black wasp is sometimes called "the black tugboat," because it tows its captives through the water. As the insect often kills spiders much larger than itself, it is too hard a task to drag its captive home over the rough ground. Nothing daunted, the resourceful wasp hauls its huge victim to the river and hooks fast to it like a tugboat bringing an ocean liner into port.

The Love Letters Of Sarah Bernhardt

The remarkable series of love letters from Sarah Bernhardt to Pierre Berton is drawing to the end. Their hectic romance was bound to end in a break and dismissal of her lover by the "Divine Sarah." It was clear that he used her for a stepping stone to success and recognition.

* * *

The following letters require no comment, explaining themselves as they do They were written from the beginning of 1895 on, and are arranged in the order of their sequence.

LETTERS ARE FASCINATING

Dear Boy:

Christmas time has no more fascinating surprises for a child than have the hours when thy letters come, for me. Through my love for thee I have walked back to the light-hearted days when I ran in the fields, and jumped: and made merry over everything. From now thou are going to be the staff on which I will lean for support, and I promise never to love but thee. Hasten back, great dawn-like thing, and let me welcome thee with the purple flowers that thou lovest in my hair, and my arms bare and open. We will make life an unending twilight of silver shadows and sensuous perfumes. The days go by on leaden feet now until thou returnest. But they will pass, these heavy, lingering hours, and we will be together again. I shall meet thee unadorned, and unadorned shall I be beside thee. I will not wear one bracelet even lest its jingling drown one of thy divine whispers.

EVER THY SARAH.

Dear Boy:

Thy room has been put in order and is open-armed, like me, waiting for thee. I cannot say that the house is in order, for that cannot be until thou art in it.

I hope that I am going to be given the privilege of reading every act of the play as thou writest it, just as I did when we shared the preludes to the other. Thou shouldest really be working upon that now instead of whatever thou art doing. Yes, I do want to read it and give thee my comment, and help, such as they are, because I want to help thee and put at thy disposal all my resources, whatever they are.

Physical work belongs to my art, and, in a mesure, to thine also, but less. Thy art is more sensible, and I want thee to do thy very best, which is very great.

My first suggestion is that thou tryest to always the most brief possible. When all is said, nothing is said.

When Montaigne wrote "Que scaisje?" he wrote something infinitely more informing than was written by any of his contemporaries in a whole book. I will not be insistent, however, if thou thinkest that I am not worthy of this confidence. I will understand thee perfectly if thou refusest. I appreciate the variety of reasons for which things can be refused, because I refuse things often enough myself.

It is only the people who do not refuse anything, in fact, that I cannot understand.

Thou hast refused thyself to me in a way, but I love thee all the more for it. About the discussion on marriage in the first act: I would be inclined to make a great change there, for example, if thou wishest my counsel: One of the Archbishops of Canterbury, in the course of talking about lawful marriage as apart from the other thing, said, "It is cheaper to buy the butter than to keep a cow." A thing of this kind is good, even from the lips of an Archbishop, and pointed, when said once.

REPETITION IS BAD

Repetition is never good in plays, however good the thing is. In life anything is a pleasure if one does it too often; in drama anything becomes stupid that is said too often; and more than once is often. Shakespeare never repeated, and he is great principally on that account. Do not go out for extremes; it does not look natural, somehow. For the others it makes no difference to me, but territorial sacrifices to the Dual thou are my tall, lithe-limbed lord, thou art the object of the ultimate syllable of my desire, and I would have thee known by the best that is in thee. Learn moderation. Do not make thyself a part of the enormous society that always demands a postscript and a fifth act; of those who cannot even exchange a kiss without attempting simultaneously to exchange tonsils. With devotion,

SARAH.

Dear Love:

Thy letter telling me that thou wert sick came to me this morning, and I have had violent pains in thy head and thy side all day. If thou art not better by tomorrow evening, by which time thou wilst have received this, wire me and I will come to thee unfailingly. Thou art fortunate, after all, perhaps, to have a nurse among thy intimate friends.

I have always claimed and maintained that a woman should have at least one physician and one dentist among her lovers in order to spare herself the necessity of paying such tedious bills as those.

One of my lovers was a coffin-maker.

I knew that I would have to die as well as anyone else, and as I have always lived up to every franc that I made and did not know in what circumstances death would find me, I asked him for a coffin and he gave it to me. Thou hast seen it often here in my house, but I never told thee its history.

When I travel I use it as a trunk, putting into it the most fragile things possible, as the railway people, thinking that it is a corpse, handle it with tender care and bowed heads.

SHE GETS A COFFIN

Every woman should have a coffin-maker among her lovers, if only out of respect for her family, as it is they who have the coffin to buy when she dies, regardless of their circumstances at the time. Now thou art going to be better; thou art too beautiful to be truly sick.

The lips that scarlet and I have dwelt upon are far too marvelous for fevers to ravish, and I will not hear of such a thing for one minute. As I said, wire me in any event, upon getting this. And in the meantime, God bless thee, my angel.

SARAH.

When Sarah Bernhardt, whose company, along with her, was playing at London, she became married, after a short acquaintance with him, to Jacques Damala, a Greek, of whom she said once, "He had the head of Benvenuto Cellini and the strong shoulders and firm breasts of Hercules." When Breton heard of the marriage it was not from Sarah, of whom he was then the ardent lover, but by reading the daily papers. He immediately wrote to Bernhardt saying that he supposed that it was all over between them, and that he was to take her marriage as a sign that she no longer cared for him Her answer was this:

Dear Boy:

It is false and wrong for thee to assume that, simply because I am married to another, I am less thine than before. I am wholly thine. I only married in order to have a trade name!

I did not mention this in my letter last week because I hoped to hear that thou wert coming here to see me, or else to be able myslf to get to Paris for a week. I would have preferred to tell thee the story myself and would have written if I had known that the papers, from whom I made every effort to withhold the news, were going to print it far and near.

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1923

"Gateways" Always Before Motorist, And It Is Up To Him To See They Are Open

Bill Boggs expects never again to hit anything with his automobile. And I don't think he will. That one accident—the only one in seven years of driving—was enough. Mr. Boggs got a common sense idea out of that experience which has been his protection against accident a thousand times since that unpleasant day. From that experience he has come to this cold-blooded conclusion:

Any man or woman driver, with ordinary brains, can almost entirely wipe out all possibility of collision. Out of his accident Mr. Boggs has developed a formula for driving that I submit to the good sense and judgment of all automobile drivers. This formula—and I want to take my readers along the route of its development—doesn't demand that the driver shall have extra good brains or extra quick and extra responsive nerves and muscles. It doesn't demand that the driver shall have supernatural eyesight. It doesn't even demand that he or she shall watch the road with extra care. It merely demands that the driver shall get into his head—and keep it there—a certain definite idea and that, leisurely, and with full assurance, the driver shall follow this idea.

This was how the accident happened:

On a quiet, lazy spring afternoon, in the lazy city of Washington, Mr. Boggs was driving with his wife along a lazy, quiet residence street. Neat little houses, fronted by lawns, sat on both sides. On one or two lawns there were mothers with their children, whiling away a drowsy, warm afternoon. There wasn't an automobile in the block, except Bill's. Indeed, the sidewalks on both sides were empty of pedestrians. Bill was loafing along, himself at the wheel, at about twelve miles an hour, going nowhere, in particular; the Boggs' were sightseeing.

There wasn't a chance in the world of hitting anything, or of having anything hit them. And yet a minute later it happened. Bill couldn't have helped it then, for he had not yet developed his formula for safe driving. But today, even with all the eye witnesses testifying in Bill's favor, I could have no reason for excusing Bill. And I know he wouldn't excuse himself under any circumstances.

A little, curly-headed girl ran to the edge of a lawn where she was playing, and stepped onto the sidewalk.

Bill heard her call "Daddy! Daddy!" On a side street Bill saw a man; the man was laughing and waving at the little girl. While Bill was looking at the man he and his wife heard a sound—you never forget the sound of an accident—at the rear of their car. There was a crash against the mud-guard, a child's screams, then the screams of the mother who came running toward the road, the shouts of the father, who came running from the other direction, and then the runnings and the shouts and the screams of everybody in the neighborhood.

From the very first instant Boggs was not blamed by the father, who had seen the accident from one side of the car or by the mother, who had seen it from the other side; during the few days that Mr. and Mrs. Boggs waited to see whether the results would be only a terrific bump on the curly head or fracture of the skull, (it proved luckily to be the former) there was no question raised as to whether or not Boggs could have avoided that accident. The little girl had run into the side of the car, at the rear. She had been thinking only of running out to meet her daddy, as usual, and not of automobiles. It just happened that the slowly-moving automobile was crossing her pathway that particular evening.

Nobody blamed Boggs, and he did not blame himself. But, as I have said before, if that same accident were to happen to Boggs again I should know that he had violated his self-imposed formula for safe driving and that, no matter what witnesses might say, he would not be blameless.

I ask my readers, now, to follow me through an analysis of this simple accident. There was nothing in front of Boggs which he could have hit or which could have hit him. A little girl was on the left sidewalk, eight feet, perhaps from the car. A man was approaching on the right side, but he was 100 feet distant, on a side street.

But a thing was happening here. A situation was arising, which, under a proper formula for safe driving, should have put Boggs on his guard. Yes, I, the writer, was Boggs. I know too much about this accident and how Boggs felt about it to disguise that fact.

That growing situation was this:

A gateway was forming itself before my car. One post of this gateway was the little girl; the other post was her father, 100 feet away. The posts of this gateway were moving posts; the gateway was narrowing against the sides of my slowly approaching car. One of the posts started to move too suddenly—and there was my car, too close to the post. And so there came that terrible, sickening noise of an accident—which you never forget.

The first plank in the safe driving formula which I devised for myself is this:

Gateways are always forming themselves, suddenly and unexpectedly, against automobile drivers.

The chief thing in driving is to be able to pass through such gateways safely.

I ask my readers to analyze any accidents in which they may have been involved or of which they have definite knowledge and ascertain whether or not the accident in question did not occur because either one driver or another found himself facing a suddenly formed gateway which was too narrow for him to pass through.

I have asked scores of automobile drivers to apply this analysis of accidents to individual experiences and, in every case, without fail, it has developed that they happened because some gateway unexpectedly narrowed. I admit that, in certain instances, the analysis may have been strained a bit, but in every case it was shown plainly that if the driver had carried in his mind the "gate-way" principle of accidents, he might have avoided a smash. If he had realized plank No. 1: "Gateways are always forming themselves, suddenly and unexpectedly, against automobile drivers," he might have seen the gateway in time to avoid it.

Watching for the formation of these "gate-ways" has become one of my principal occupations of driving, since I have worked out my formula. Out West, in the cyclone country, about this time of the year, folks don't wait for the big wind to tell them what's doing; they keep their eyes on the skies, and when they see a cyclone forming they get ready for it. Safety lies in seeing it form, long before it is at hand.

Plank Number Two, in the Boggs formula for safe driving, is this:

KEEP YOUR EYE ON BOTH FENCE POSTS

Plank Number Two is really all there is to this formula, but Plank Number One helps to draw such a graphic picture—and we understand things by picture—that I've stuck it in.

I submit that any dub can drive through a gateway, if it's wide enough to admit his car. He has only to know how wide his car is, how wide the gate is, and then, being satisfied of these facts, he has only to keep his eye on ONE of the gate posts, driving within proper distance of it, to get safely through.

But these gateways that are forming against automobiles in city streets, on country roads, everywhere, indeed, where an automobile goes, are not gateways with fixed posts. The posts move. You can't be safe by keeping your eye on only one of the posts. You must watch both of them.

You may analyze any possible situation in which you may have a collision and you will discover that watching BOTH posts and being prepared to avoid either one or the other is the whole letter of the law of safe-driving.

Sometimes, indeed—but not as often as you would suppose—your speed itself forms one of the posts; it may regulate how far you can turn, either to the right or the left, within a given space of time. The limit of distance to which you can swerve to the side, with a certain speed, in a certain portion of a second, to avoid hitting one post of your gateway, serves as the second post; it is as definite and unbreakable as a post of solid stones.

But in perhaps 999 accidents out of every thousand the mathematical speed post isn't part of the gateway. Very few accidents happen in the open road where a driver hits an object because he is going too fast.

The simple reason for this is that any dub driver can keep his eye on one thing and, in almost every case, dodge it. Idiocy, itself, can avoid bumping into the only thing in sight.

We all keep our eyes on ONE gate post; and whenever we have an accident it is because we hit the OTHER gate post.

Analysis of many diagrammed accidents in New York City, where two persons a day are killed on the streets, shows that in nearly every case the automobile driver had a choice between hitting one thing or another.

Mr. Boggs' two-plank formula for safe-driving is a simple thing. For some years I followed its two planks closely.

And then suddenly I realized that though the formula had been developed by a round-about process it could, in reality, be put into another form, even simpler than the first.

Today it stands:

"Look out for Number Three."

It is nearly always a third object that causes a collision. If you consider your own car is Object Number One, and the thing you collide with a Object Number Two, you may be pretty sure, in 99 percent of all collisions, that a further object—still or moving—which may be considered as Number Three was responsible for the accident.

It is Number Three that makes all the trouble. And old Number Three has a dirty way of ALWAYS appearing unexpectedly. It may be a telephone pole, toward which you are suddenly forced to swerve, or a pedestrian, a street car or another automobile, and sometimes, though rarely, it may be the speed of your car, which sets a limit to how far you can go to the right or the left.

It is by reducing the unexpectedness of the appearance of old Number Three that any driver, with any brains at all, can reduce his risk of collision or accidents.

The way to look out for Number One or for Number Two on the streets and highways of this land is to "Look Out For Number Three."

This idea is a year-long boiling of one bitter and unforgettable experience. When I said in the beginning that I didn't think Mr. Bill Boggs would ever again have another accident I was talking about myself, as a driver.

I make this statement in no boast, being superstitious about boasting, but in all human confidence, because I find that the Boggs' formula works. I have avoided dozens of minor accidents and several major ones by watching gateways form in advance of my car and by keping my eyes on BOTH gate posts.

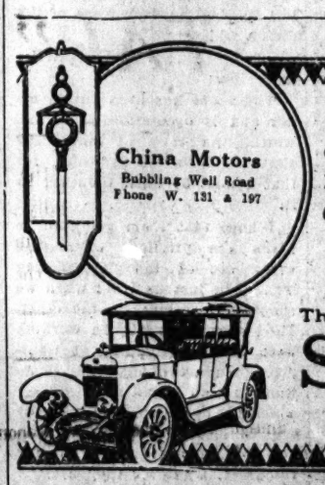
When I see gate posts moving toward each other I stop. And I'm getting so that I can see them moving quite a while before the other fellow can. You can't get any driver who sees what's happening to try to go though a gate that's too narrow.

I commend the Boggs' formula to every man or woman at a steering wheel. Even a moron knows a gateway when he sees it. You can measure your intelligence as a driver by how long it takes you to recognise a gateway while it's forming. The quicker you can do this the safer you are.

Congress Will Make Study Of Diesel Engine

Study of the most effective ways of fostering Diesel engine development in the United States will be one of the principal activities of the American Marine Congress when it convenes next November, according to K. Warren Heinrich, secretary of the American Marine Association, the organisation that is bringing the congress together.

With this end in view a Diesel engine committee has been established under the chairmanship of Rear Admiral William S. Benson, retired, at present a commissioner of the United States Shipping Board, who is recognised as one of this country's foremost authorities on the development of this type of motive power, and who is noted as an advocate of the motorship.



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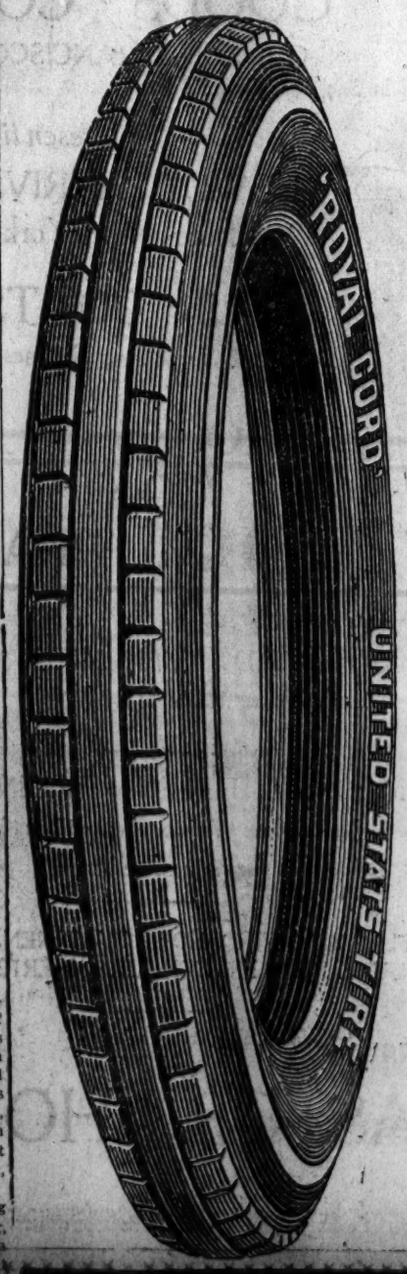
ROYAL CORD TYRES



The Tyre of Recognized Quality

Royal Cords are manufactured by a new process, known as the Rubber-Latex method which insures perfect union between rubber and cord and eliminates friction the big cause of tyre deterioration. This method gives to Royal Cords a longer life.

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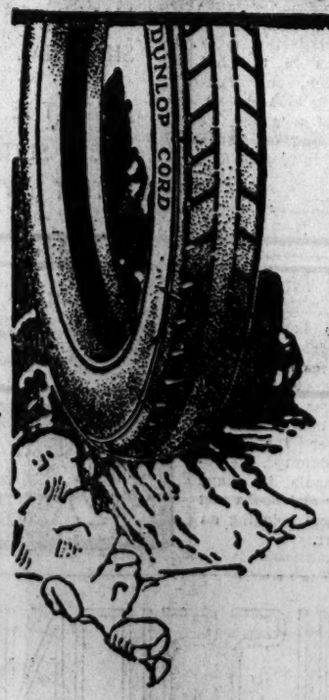
PRICE LOWEST QUALITY HIGHEST

DUNLOP

WHAT EVERY MOTORIST SHOULD KNOW:—



1. Without any qualification whatsoever Dunlop Cords are the longest mileage tyres in the World.
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4. ALL DUNLOP CORDS ARE OVERSIZE.
5. Dunlop Cord construction embodies a special provision for gasolene economy by virtue of minimum road friction and stress. *You should calculate a saving of approximately 15 per cent. on your gasolene consumption, by fitting Dunlop Cords.*

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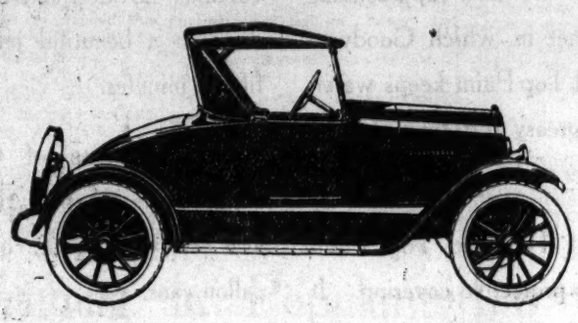
SHANGHAI MOTORS

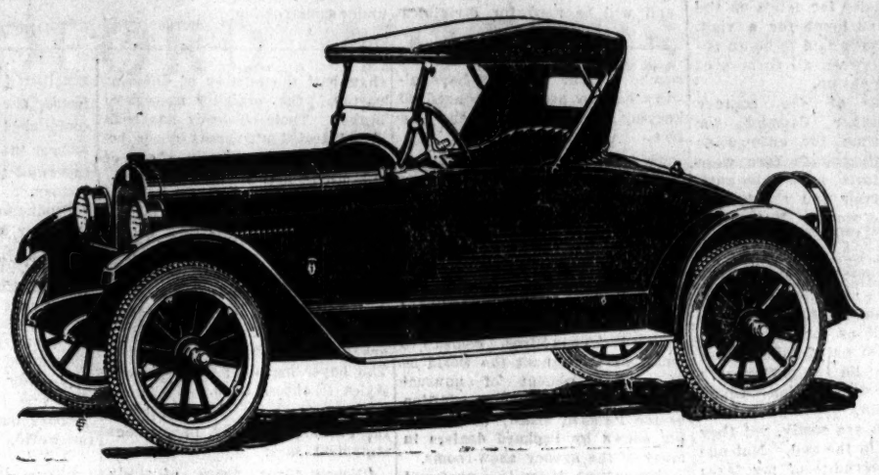
ANNOUNCE THE ARRIVAL OF

15 MODEL "C" TOURING CARS

Made by DURANT



formerly known as the "STAR"



It was necessary to change the name of this well-known and deservedly popular car for export reasons. but the quality of material and construction remain the same.

SPECIFICATIONS of the MODEL "C" (STAR)

Continental Red Seal Motor. 3⅛ X 4½ bore and stroke — 130.4 cubic inches
Disc clutch. Dry plate type
Autolite lighting and ignition system.
Selective type transmission, three speeds forward and reverse.
Water pump cooling system and fan.
Spicer universal joints for drive shaft.
Semi-eliptic underslung springs extra length.
Gasoline feed, eleven gallon tank at rear of chassis, with Stewart Vacuum feed line.
Extra large braking surfaces.
Front and rear axle, made by TIMKEN with full Timken bearing equipment.
Tillotson Carburetor.
Warner Stearing Gear, adjustable worm and gear type.
Oiling system, pump force feed type.
Tires 30" X 3½"
Wheels, Wooden, Standard demountable rims.
Wheel Base 102"

Initial cost, moderately economical upkeep and operation, are factors which must appeal to the man who wishes to have a car which while smart and neat in appearance with sturdy mechanical worth does not embody expensive and heavy equipment.

The MODEL "C" is an ideal car for office work etc., seating five persons comfortably, and represents a sound investment in motor transportation facility. As may be seen by the illustrations, we can furnish this car in a variety of body types, which embraces all practical designs for passenger or light delivery usage.

The DURANT being of heavier construction, but retaining the economical operative features of the lighter car offers another type for larger seating and carrying capacity.

These cars are designed and built by W. C. Durant, who was the organizer and president of the General Motors Corporation. He also built the Locomobile and we feel that the popularity of the large car will be shared by the smaller and lighter product of this powerful organization.

Coupled with this, we offer the owners of these cars, courteous and intelligent SERVICE and advice at all times, when needed: reasonable and fair charges for work other than that embodied in the guarantee which accompanies the sale of our cars, and our assurance that we believe the RUGBY and DURANT cars, to be good, honest products, and capable of serving their purpose to all reasonable satisfaction.

We shall be pleased to call at your request, and demonstrate these vehicles, at your convenience.

SPECIFICATIONS of the DURANT

Four cylinder motor, 3 7/8 bore X 4¼ stroke special design.
Disc clutch, dry plate type.
Autolite two unit lighting and starting system. Special type ignition.
Selective type gear shift, three speeds forward and reverse.
Centrifugal water pump and fan cooling system, honeycomb radiator.
Spicer universal joints for drive shaft.
Extra large and long springs, semi-eliptic. underslung type.
Stewart vacuum feed gasoline system.
Internal and external brakes, large surface.
Front and rear axles, Timken roller bearing equipped.
Tillotson carburetor.
Special design steering gear. 17" walnut wheel.
Pump force feed oiling system.
Cord tires. 31" X 4" straight side, front and rear,
Wheel base, 109"
Artillery type wooden wheel, with demountable rims,
Speedometer, full instrument board, tools, and usual equipment.
" Alemite " lubricators.

MODEL "C" TYPES

CHASSIS
ROADSTER
TOURING
COUPE
SEDAN

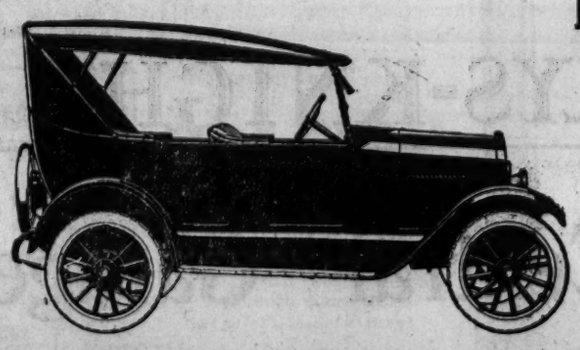
DURANT MODELS

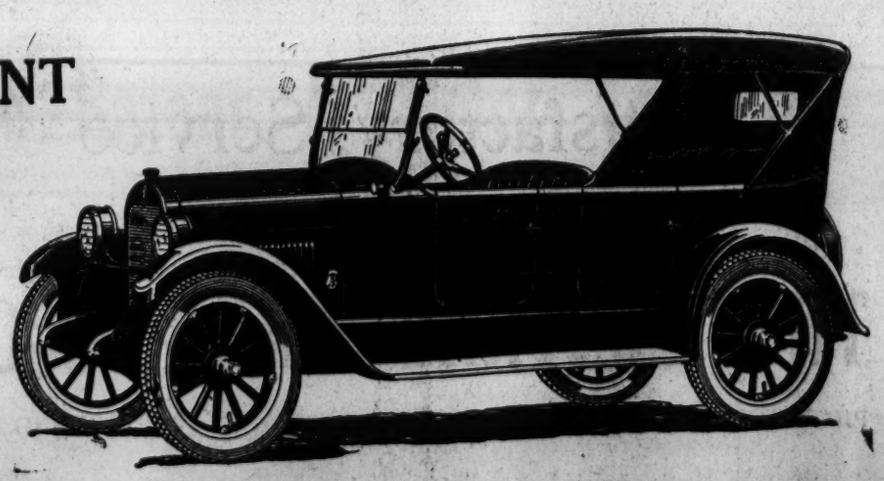
ROADSTER
TOURING
SPORT TOURIN G
LIMOUSINE

SHANGHAI MOTORS

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MODEL "C" DURANT





F. W. SCHLOBOHM, *Manager.*

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SHANGHAI

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Meditations Of A Motor Minister

GOOD ROADS

"It shall be called the way of holiness"

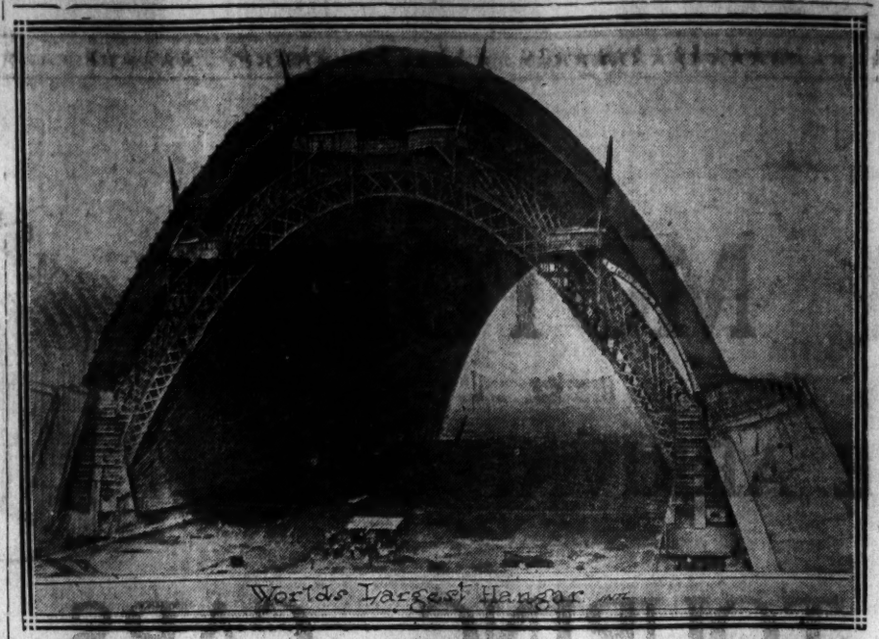
Two thousand years ago when Rome was the capital of the Mediterranean world and then come, the exigencies of administration demanded good roads, first for troops, then for commerce, then for the public. In the Forum at Rome was a golden mile-stone, and from it in every direction radiated the Roman roads, stretching out over hill and plain, built so solidly that they endure to this day. They were built so that people could get to Rome as well as away from it; and the people did come and brought the glory and honor of the nations into the city.

Less than 100 years ago railroads came into being. This put a new face upon civilisation, speeding up industry and commerce to keep step with the new speed wagons. When a transcontinental railroad across the prairies and deserts and mountains of the West was proposed, its advocates urged the advantage of making it easier for exiles on the coast to come home for a visit. So the rails were laid to be an enduring tie between all corners of our growing nation.

The turn of the century brought another demand for roads, this time for automobile traffic. When private cars were few, the motorist must take such roads as served and thank God they were no worse. But as his tribe increased in numbers and influence his voice was lifted for better highways; yea, the citizens of every town saw that they must meet the demand for their own sakes as well as for the pilgrim who sang "Do not detain me for I am gong." So the modern era of highway construction began and continueth.

Good roads are costly, yet they are cheapest in the end. Not one cent do I begrudge of my taxes for highways for it is money well spent. Nor will I oppose a gasoline tax; let it come and build roads that will reduce gasoline consumption. Nor do I count it grievous to pay towards building great highways of the spirit such as old Isaiah dreamed of when Rome was in its infancy, and which he called the way of holiness. The new Jerusalem stands with open gates and with enduring and alluring roads to invite the human soul to speed up and reach it. But prophets have always had to preach the need of keeping these roads open and free.

France Builds World's Largest Hangar



FRANCE has just completed, at Orly, near Fontainebleau, not far from Paris, the greatest dirigible hangar in the world—even surpassing the United States Navy hangar at Lakehurst, N. J. The immense hangar, built entirely of steel and concrete, is 200 feet high and 300 feet long and will be used for dirigibles under construction.

The "Single-Eight" Succeeds The Packard "Twin-Six"

Production of the "Single-Eight" as successor of the famous Packard Twin-Sixes, comes to motorists throughout the world as an announcement of unusual significance. This latest addition to the Packard family is now being shown by Packard dealers in many of the agency show-rooms.

Everywhere, there is a profound interest in Packard Single-Eight. Engineers and those of less mechanical experience alike agree that the Single-Eight is a car of remarkable performing quality.

An eight-in-line engine and brakes operating on all four wheels are its two most important new features. The engine supplies an excessive range of power, which is in turn balanced by the Ultra-safe braking equipment.

The four-wheel brakes are simple in design, containing less than half the number of different parts of the ordinary rear-wheel brakes. Their efficiency has been demonstrated at speeds never before thought possible in a car of similar weight.

In the Single-Eight Packard has achieved an unusual symmetry of line. The car is low and racy in appearance, exhibiting a grace that identifies it immediately as a product of Packard craftmanship. Disc wheels are standard equipment on all models. Wheel bases are 136 and 143 inches in length. The buyer has nine distinct body styles to choose from.

Alvan Macauley, president of the Packard Company, in a recent statement said:

"Nearly three years of study and engineering work went into the making of the Single-Eight. The remarkable performance of the Single-Six and the way the simplicity of its motor was appreciated by the public caused us shortly after we brought it out to attempt a car which, through greater accessibility, would be an improvement over the Twin-Six."

Mr. Macauley has seen his beliefs—and those of his engineers—more than vindicated in the Single-Eight. In every type of gruelling test to which it was subjected the Single-Eight has accomplished wonders. It has performed in many instances far in excess of predictions made at the factory.

Production is now under way and it is believed that in spite of heavy demands already created, the new Single-Eight will soon be on display at all Packard agencies throughout the world.

A life of pleasure is the most unpleasing life in the world.

Books teach us very little of the world.

Bad customs are better broken than kept.

There is a rank of mind as well as of birth.

The mind ought sometimes to be diverted, that it may return the better to thinking.

A well-written life is almost as rare as a well-spent one.

The foul sluggard's comfort: "It will last my time."

General Motors Position Shows An Improvement

New York.—General Motors in the first six months added $23 a share of net current assets to the equity of its preferred and debenture stocks. Earnings were equal to more than 12 times dividend requirements on these issues.

Despite the greatly improved financial condition and large earnings, the stocks have recently declined to new low levels for the year. At current prices the 7 per cent debentures are off seven points from the high, 6 per cent debentures eight points, and 6 per cent preferred nine points.

The corporation paid off early this year $1,374,363 purchase money notes, which leaves only $905,400 of purchase money mortgages as prior funded debt to $109,166,000 preferred and debenture stocks.

Net current and working assets of the corporation on June 30 were $150,196,212, which, after allowance for the purchase money mortgage, leaves an equity $40,000,000 in excess of par value of preferred and debentures.

Net current assets were equal to $136 a share, compared with $113 six months ago. In addition to $149,291,812 of net current assets, there were $260,096,645 of permanent investments exclusive of good will, making net assets for stock $375, compared with $352 a share Dec. 31.

Dividends have been earned every year except 1921. Even in that year earnings, exclusive of extraordinary adjustments, were equal to more than three times dividend requirements. Earnings of four years, 1919 to 1922, inclusive, after adjustments and losses, average four times dividend requirements.

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Motorists are now appreciating the manner in which Goodyear Tyre and Top Paint keeps water, air and greasy dirt from damaging rubber and top materials.

Goodyear Tyre and Top Paint is a real protective covering. It contains no destructive oil. It dries to a beautiful jet black in fifteen minutes.

A tyre-size can of Goodyear Paint coats a spare tyre. It is also packed in pint, quart and gallon cans.

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TIRES

Are As Essential To Your Car As

A Good Engine, Because Both Give You—

Satisfactory Service

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO.

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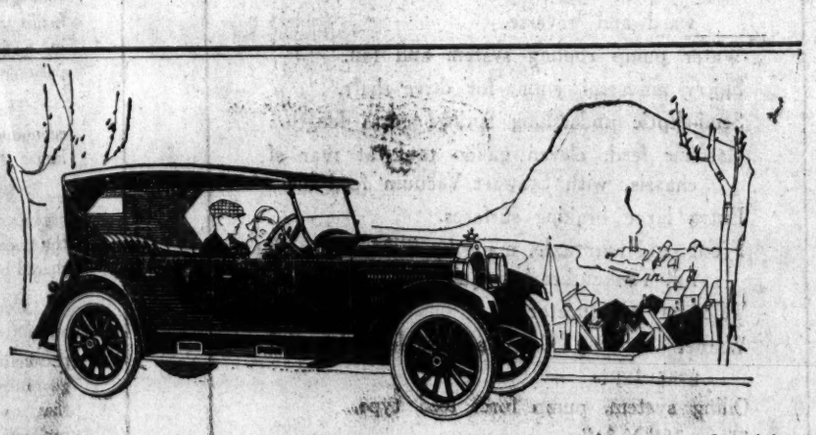


A Car That Grows Old Gracefully

The Willys-Knight inspires greater confidence and deeper affection with the lengthening years of ownership. The passing of its first youth brings no desire to be rid of it for a new car.

For the wonderful Willys-Knight sleeve-valve engine actually improves with use. At 15,000 miles, it pulls more smoothly and more powerfully than when new. Often, indeed, we hear from an owner that his Willys-Knight engine has not needed or received any mechanical attention for 50,000 miles, and is purring quietly, steadily and strongly on, seemingly forever.

The six Willys-Knight body types are designed to provide the maximum of beauty, comfort and convenience.

5-pass. Touring *7-pass. Touring* *3-pass. Roadster*
5-pass. Sedan *7-pass. Sedan* *5-pass. Coupe-Sedan*

WILLYS-KNIGHT

The Central Garage

9 Hongkong Road Phone: Central 6001

Can Germans Stop Motors By Radio

Have the Germans discovered some potent wireless wave? Or are they indulging in a huge hoax?

Recently the Daily Chronicle special correspondent in Paris told of a startling rumor that Germans have found a means of stopping the action of the magneto of an aeroplane in flight.

He recalled that last year Germans openly boasted that they could bring an automobile to a stop within a specific circle. This gives point to a wonderful story cabled to the Chicago Daily News by Mr. George Witte from Berlin.

One night, about two months ago, he set off to go on a 200 or 250 mile journey by motor-car.

He thus describes the trip, and what happened.

"We started out from Berlin at 9.30 p.m. All the automobiles on this trip were equipped with magnetos. A mysterious invitation had been issued to us.

"'Start at 9.30 for Hamburg,' it read. 'Be sure to get a car with a magneto. Take enough food to last you 20 hours. Take blankets and be prepared to spend the night in the open. The leader of the procession will explain matters to you when the moment arrives.

"A big speedy car headed the procession, but we were unable to find out who was in it. . . . Nothing but the barking of dogs indicated that there was life in the villages and hamlets through which we passed.

Something is going to happen in the next half-hour!" said our guide. 'Don't be alarmed or annoyed at anything that may take place."

"We went on for about 20 minutes. (The distance from Berlin was then nearly 100 miles).

"Then, all of a sudden, every car in the line stopped dead. Every driver believed something was wrong with his car, and stuck out his hand as a signal to stop the car following. Needless. All the cars had stopped as though by magic.

"Everybody wondered what the trouble was. Every driver of all the 20 or more cars tried to start his machine, but it would not budge an inch.

"Then the mysterious leader came up to group of us.

"It is Nauen," he said. Nauen was then about 40 miles away. 'That big wireless station has stopped all our cars by sending out waves that stopped our special magnetos. It is a new invention; a special wave is being used.

"This experiment is the first of a series which will be applied eventually to aeroplanes, electric trains and even submarines. If every trial proves as successful as this, warfare in the future will be completely revolutionised."

Experts in Britain are inclined to be sceptical, although, as one phrased it "You can never be sure with wireless."

It was suggested, however, that the commercial value of the discovery of wireless waves of such power would be so great as to make the stopping of aeroplanes and motor-cars a childish performance.

Four Wheel Brakes Are Gaining In Popularity

The four-wheel brake, for some time a feature of European motor car design, has invaded the American automotive field, and with such success that it seems destined to become as popular here as in Europe, where more than sixty of the better cars have brakes on all four wheels. Packard, Rickenbacker, Duesenberg and Buick have adopted the four-wheel brake and nine additional manufacturers are at present developing four-wheel brakes in anticipation of meeting the demand for them when it comes.

Three of the American brake systems are mechanically operated: Duesenberg alone has adopted the hydraulic principle. Each of the American designs includes fabric faced brake shoes, while most of the European brakes have direct metal to metal contact.

Four-wheel brakes are not new to the American designers. They have been in the experimental stage a number of years. The first Rickenbacker laid out on a drawing board provided for brakes on all four wheels. Packard experimental cars were so equipped several years ago, and hydraulic brakes are an old story to Duesenberg. Designers have simply not felt that their models were simplified enough, nor sufficiently fool-proof and wear-proof to put on the market.

Remarkable deceleration is possible with the four-wheel brake. At thirty miles an hour Duesenberg's hydraulic brakes bring the car to a stop in little more than one car length without sliding the tires. At fifty miles an hour the car can be stopped in six car lengths without a skid. A dial on the cowl indicates the pressure on the Duesenberg system, and while the intitial action on the brake pedal to generate a pressure of approximately 100 pounds is stiff and requires quite a bit of foot pressure, the action becomes less stiff as the brake pressure increases to 500 pounds. This stiff action is considered necessary to prevent the sudden application of high pressures on the brakes, and the consequent catapulting of the passengers through the windshield.

Ease of steering has not in the least been impaired by the new designs. The Rickenbacker, which has the simplest design of any of the American systems, was speeded to 45 miles an hour and with the brakes on hard, swung round a corner with only the tips of the fingers of the right hand pulling down on a spoke of the steering wheel. Foot pressure on the brake pedal to stop the car at a speed of 45 miles an hour in some six car lengths was by no means hard. The Rickenbacker was swung on to a water-soaked street and stopped suddenly from a speed of 35 miles an hour without the trace of a skid. Driving the car was decidedly a new thrill. It was impossible to make the front wheels lock.

Rickenbacker's front wheel brakes are actuated by brake shafts housed in the front axle. The rods are equalized by a grease-packed differential at the base of the brake pedal. Another differential on the rear brake shaft equalises the rear-wheel pressures. A cam on the outer end of the brake shafts spreads the brake shoes. There is no universal joint in the Rickenbacker design. The brake housing, which acts as a dust-proof cover, is cut away sufficiently to allow for the turning of the front wheels. Brake pressure is equalised in the turning by a loose cam on the inside of the brake shaft cam proper, which during a turn receives undue pressure from one side—pressure that would cause the brake to lock—passes it on to the other side and acts as both an equaliser and the substitute for a universal joint.

In the Packard system, cables are substituted for brake rods, but a brake shaft located at the top of the brake drum, as opposed to the Rickenbacker, which is at the bottom, has at its end a cam that spreads the brake shoes much the same as in the Rickenbacker design. Turning difficulties are obviated in the Packard design by universal joints, lubricated by the conventional pressure system.

Packard uses a "step-up" gear to give the cables, at the start of the pedal movement, more than three times the travel that would be had by attaching the cables directly to the foot pedal. The design also permits of a liberal clearance in making brake adjustments and obviate any danger arising from the normal stretch of the cables.

The Duesenberg design eliminates all rods, levers, and joints and substitutes four ⅜-inch metal tubes, leading to the four wheels. There are only two flexible joints, very limited in motion, and protected high in the chassis. Pressure on the brake pedal depresses a small piston in a chamber under the floor board. Pressure is applied through an oil mixture to pistons actuating toggle joints that expand the four brake drums. The action of the liquid makes unequalised braking almost an impossibility. To withstand the braking torque of the front wheels and provide an added measure of safety, tubular front axle of molybdenum steel is part of the Duesenberg design. Both Packard and Rickenbacker have provided additional front axle protection.

Distilled Oil Keeps Carbon Down

"Good oil," says an expert, "is the ounce of carbon prevention which is worth all the "cure" there is; because 'cure' is expensive when carbon is the disease.

"Any oil burns; it cannot help it under the heat of your motor's combustion. And when oil or gasoline burns, carbon is formed—true carbon; soft, fluffy soot. You get about as much of it with good oil as with bad; but true carbon is not injurious. Unless it is held in the cylinder, it blows out through the exhaust. It is not the hard; flinty stuff that has to be burned or chipped off—the familiar carbon deposit which causes so much loss of power, engine knocks, trouble and expense.

"Carbon deposit is composed mainly of dust embedded in the summy residue left when compounded oil burns up. You can see that your oil controls carbon deposits in that way. Poor oil causes them; good oil—a pure 'straight-run' oil—prevents them.

"For years it has been the practice of refiners to take from crude oil as high a yield as possible of gasoline; and usually two types of light lubricating oils. To get heavier types—above "light" and 'medium'—they mix these light oils in varying proportions with 'cylinder stock.'

"'Cylinder stock' is not a good motor lubricant. It is full of paraffin. Under the high temperature present in the running motor an oil containing 'cylinder stock' decomposes. The light oil burns off, leaving a tarry smear of 'cylinder stock' on valves, pistons and cylinder walls. This sticky residue collects carbon soot, particles of metal and road dust which comes in with the air through the carburetor. It quickly bakes hard, and there is your full-fledged carbon deposit. Preignition, sticking valves and loss of power are only part of the troubles 'cylinder stock' in your oil can cause you.

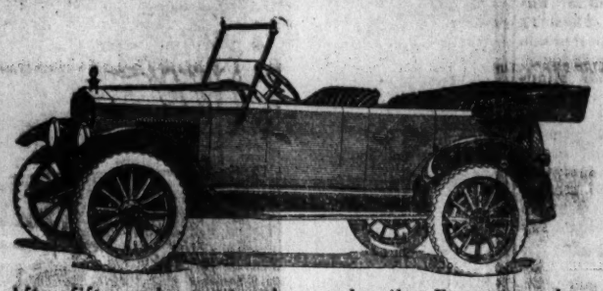
"Your repair bills usually vary with the quality of the oil you use. Poor oil sooner or later will cost you money. For the best results you need a pure oil properly refined. It is possible to procure an oil which offers as many as five or six types of absolutely pure, wholly distilled lubricants not compounded with 'cylinder stock.' It is such an oil that you should look for. No other oil can do the work as well because no other oil is absolutely pure in all types.

"Oil makes or breaks a motor, engineers say; lengthens or shortens its life. When the motor coughs and stops; when it knocks and won't pull the hat off your head'; won't climb even little hills and balks at starting especially on cold mornings—we have been too ready to kick and cuss at the motor when all the time we were probably at fault. Ten to one the troubles were due to poor oil or the wrong type of oil.

"We are particular about putting distilled water in our batteries; yet we drive up to filling stations—most of us—and say, 'Let me have two quarts of oil.' Why do we not insist on distilled oil for our motors when lubrication is the most important requirement of a motor?

"A pure, wholly distilled oil spreads its film over cylinder and piston eliminating friction. It seals up the space between cylinder wall and piston ring, keeping compression and power where they belong. And, above all, it burns clean; leaves no gum residue to gather dust and soot and form carbon.

"Be sure, then, that you pick a good oil of the right type for your motor; and then stick to it. It is motor life insurance, repair insurance and general satisfaction insurance. You will never regret the care used to make sure of getting a good lubricant."



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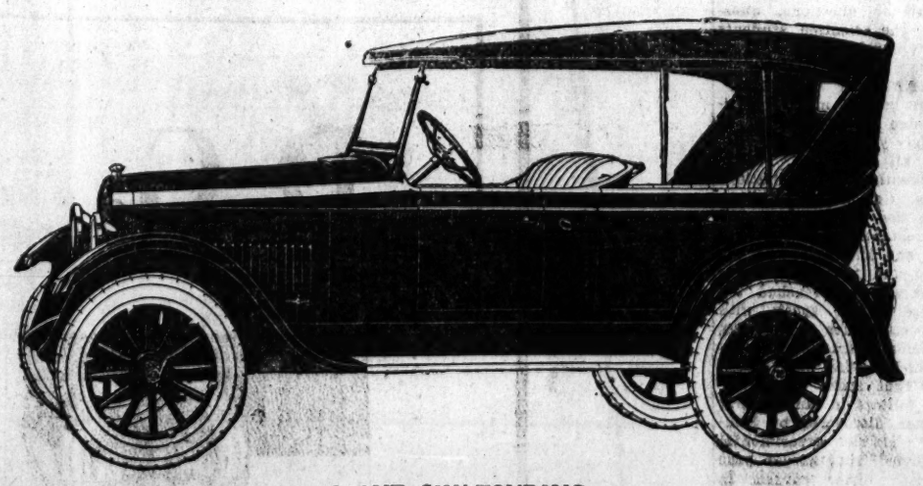

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RACE CROSSINGS

THE "NORDICS"

HUMAN HYBRIDISATION

Once there was an Aryan vogue. Now there is a Nordic one. The Aryans were largely the creation of the philologists. The Nordics are the children of the biologists; more specifically, the anthropologists. Being a biologist, of a kind, myself, I suppose I should look on the Nordics with confidence and pride. But so much is being claimed for them that I begin to be disturbed. I wonder if they can really live up to all the claims made for them. They are being too much compared, with the comparison running all to their advantage, with other children of the anthropologists, especially the Alpines and the Mediteraneans. We shall soon be having self-established patrician societies of Sons and Daughters of the Nordics who will be distinguished by long heads, blonde hair and skin, and a particular reverence for northern latitudes. Their slogan will be: Nothing Good South of Fifty!

The present vogue of the word "Nordics" disturbs me because I remember some other good words, standing for good ideas, which have come to grief from too much publicity and too little knowledge. Eugenics is a good word for a good idea that has suffered from being overworked by cranks and well meaning persons possessed of that little knowledged which is proverbially, a dangeous thing. Intelligence tests and vocational guidance are good names for things with some real basis of merit, but which are in danger of getting into the comic papers because of their too many, too uninformed and too talkative would-be friends. Let the Friends of the Nordics take warning from the fate of the Friends of Eugenics. Let us not damn the Nordic idea by overpraise and extravagant claims. Even less than with eugenics must we permit sentiment to take the place of fact as regards Nordicism. If there is anything sound in the Nordic idea this soundness must derive from scientific fact. What about the facts available to sustain the Nordic vogue?

HOW MUCH DO RACES DIFFER

Thirteen years ago Professor R. S. Woodworth of Columbia University, a rather unusually careful psychologist, published a paper in Science (February 4, 1910) in which he pointed out that what studies of racial differences in mental traits had been made up to that time, failed to reveal any pronounced or even any very readily definable differences of this character among the races studied. In the various special senses these differences are slight, and as to general mental capacity, as distinguished from mental culture, it is much less easy to say, with any of that confidence so often displayed by superficial observers, that fundamental racial differences of serious degree really obtain, at least among the races of Europe and those other countries from which most of our immigrants come. And it is the present pressing problem of immigration which gives us our especial interest in the Nordic idea and gives this idea its special present vogue.

There is apparent to Professor Woodworth so much overlapping of races with regard to mental traits and general capacity that he finds it hard to set up differential racial criteria on the basis of differences in such traits. More recent studies seem to confirm Professor Woodworth's general conclusions.

SAMPLES AT ELLIS ISLAND

But, after all, there does seem to be fairly good evidence that some races may be declared to differ rather definitely in their average or modal mental endowment. The total range of variation in mental character may be fairly similar in two races, but one race may have a proportionally larger number of individuals below the mean of the range than the other, so that the weighted average of this race or nation may be said to be below that of another. There is more chance, then, of our receiving, through immigration, if we receive a fairly distributed sample of each race, a mentally poorer contribution from one race than another. Of course, we rarely do receive a fairly distributed sample of a given race. We almost always get a sample determined by economic or political or religious or what not other discriminatingly determining conditions. Sometimes this is a sample of the better individuals of the race; sometimes and too often, of the poorer ones.

Here, I think, lies the crux of the immigration problem; that is, of the biological phase of this problem. If it is not, probably, so much the importance of the difference in races—although there is undoubtedly something in this—as it is the difference between the samples we actually get, and the samples we would prefer to get, of any of these races. It is quite probable—I should incline to say, certain—that we could get a poorer immigration contingent at any given time from a Nordic nation than from a Mediterranean nation. In this case we ought to prefer the Mediterranean group to the Nordic gorup. The reverse of this is equally possible—and, under the circumstances, more probable. What we need to pay especial attention to, and attempt to prevent by proper legislation, is the danger of getting bad samples of any race. We want the best samples we can have of Nordics, Alpines or Mediterraneans alike.

There is scientific evidence to show that we have been recently getting poorer samples of all of these groups than we used to get. In the course of the extensive psychological examinations of our army draft during the war it was possible to examine group samples not only of different European samples of these races which had come to America in different years or groups of years. The results of these examinations clearly revealed a decided inferiority in average mental capacity of the recently arrived groups as compared with the groups arriving in earlier years, and this in the case of practically all the nations represented in the draft.

It may be suggested that the difference in the length of residence in the United States may account for this difference in mental capacity, an explanation flattering to our feelings of national pride, but one strenuously combatted by the competent psychologists who devised and conducted the examinations. These men believe that their tests do test strictly the inherent or native mental capacity of the subjects examined, as distinct from any acquired information, education, or general culture. And residence, short or long, in a given country, can hardly modify inherited capacity in given individuals.

It is true that these army examinations and other similar examinations of foreign-born residents in this country also indicate differences in that modal or weighted average mentality of different peoples which I have spoken of as probably existing. And these differences are plainly in favor of those northern European peoples which are roughly grouped as of Nordic race. The Nordic idea, then, is not without some basis of scientific fact. And the Nordic race, as far as it can be defined as a distinguishable race, has a strong presumption in its favor as a good race to breed into the American mixture. As to the actual inheritance behavior of its various specific racial traits, physical and mental, in racial hybridsation or trait-crossing, however, we have to face further questions, questions that the scientific students of heredity must be appealed to for answer.

SIXTY YEARS OF HEREDITY

We have gained more scientific knowledge about heredity in the last sixty years than had been gained in all the time before. Beginning with the contributions of Francis Galton and Grēgor Mendel in the 1860's, there has been a constantly increasing addition to our knowledge of the mechanism and manner of heredity, until we have reached the point where we can speak with surprising confidence concerning the fundamental manner and orderliness of biological inheritance. We know that much of this inheritance follows in an orderly way manner discovered by Mendel's now classic experimental work on hybridizing garden peas in his quiet cloister garden in Brunn (Austria).

These hybridisations—and other later similar ones in the case of other plants and animals—produced results so definite in character and so unvarying in their repetition that strong persumption has been created that we have at last a master-key to the secret of heredity. But—and this is highly important to keep in mind—to determine the precise inheritance behavior of any particular trait, physical or mental, in connection with any particular hybidisation, it is necessary to make experimentally that particular hybridisation or to have available the record of results, determined careful observation, of chance hybridsations involving the particular trait whose inheritance behavior we are interested to learn.

Now we can control the hybridisating or crossmating of plants and many animals, but we cannot so control human hybridising. So for information of the results of human crossing we have to rely on chance matings of the sort needed in order to observe and determine the inheritance behavior of particular human traits in particular human crossing. This makes slow work of studying human heredity, even though we have such a useful basis to work from as our general knowledge of the Mendelian order of inheritance.

A NEW FIELD

Therefore when the biologist faces the many pressing questions which are hurled at him concerning the results of human mongrelisation—an unfortunate term, implying from the beginning a derogatory attitude toward human hybridisation—he has simply and most unsatisfactorily to answer that he knows as yet very little about this matter. He does, indeed, already know, from extended observation of the results of chance human crossings—not necessarily racial crossings—something rather definite about the inheritance behavior of a number of particular human traits both physical and mental, especially pathologic ones, as polydactyly, brachydactyly, certain types of color blindness, nightblindness, feeblemindedness, epilepsy, etc. But as to the good or bad general heredity results of racial crossing, involving the consideration of a host of physical and mental traits, the biologist, unless he is unusually bold, ventures to say little.

Certainly crossing per se, no more than inbreeding per se, can be held to be harmful. Plant and animal breeders use both these methods to get good results. The real danger of inbreeding is that of bringing together individuals or types which have had traits common to the stock of both, and hence likely to be accenuated in their offspring. The danger in crossing is that of bringing together a type with several bad traits and a type with several good ones, the result being offspring likely to possess a mosaic of good and bad traits, perhaps, on the whole, better than the poorer parent but not so good as the better parent. Sometimes, however, such a crossing produces a result inferior even to the poorer parent; but sometimes, also, one even superior to the better parent.

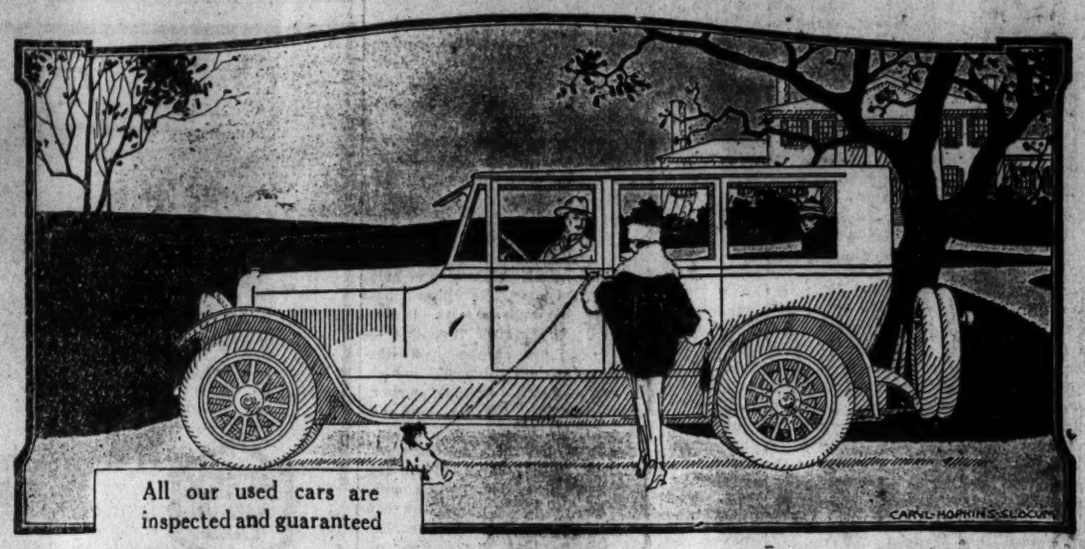
In human racial hybridisation there is a general popular presumption, based on miscellaneous observation, against Eurasian crossings, and similarly against Negro-Caucasian crossings. But because of the social prejudice against such crossings it may be that most of them occur only between particularly poor individual representatives of the races. the bad outcome, then, resulting rather from the indivdual inferiority of the parents than from racial mixture.

I have observed, too casually to serve as scientific basis for conclusion, some results of racial crossings in that natural laboratory of human hybridsation experiments, the Hawaiian Islands. I have been struck by the apparently excellent outcome of crossings between the Chinese and other races. I saw in a single girls' school in Honolulu the results of some twenty or more different racial combinations. Some seemed bad; some seemed good. This only means that to know really, that is, with any scientific precision, what racial crossing means, we have certainly got to do an immense amount of intensive and continued analytical observing.

We talk rather freely about racial dominance or prepotency in connection with racial crossings. But so far all we know about dominancy or prepotency in heredity is that certain particular traits—not particular individuals, or a particular sex, or particular races—are dominant in crossings. And even this dominance is only that of somatic or bodily character and not of germ plasm character. The good or bad trait, extinguished as bodily manifestation for a generation or so as a result of a crossing, may persist in the germ plasm and reappear in a later generation.

Well, this is all very unsatisfactory as a basis for estimating race values and the advantages or disadvantages likely to accrue from race crossings. But that is the very moral of this paper. We know far too little yet about these things to take, with much confidence, any very positive action about them. We need more knowledge; which can only come from more, much more, scientific study.

VERNON KELLOGG.



LOOK OVER THIS LIST
(LIMOUSINES AND COUPES)

Buick 4	Limousine	(model	1921)
Buick 6	,,	(model	1922)
Chevrolet	,,	(model	1921)
Hupmobile	,,	(model	1922)
Studebaker	,,	(light six)	
Chandler	,,	(model	1922)
Citroen	,, (home built	,,	1921)
Delage	,,	,,	1923)
Panhard 15 H.P.	,,	,,	1923)
Unique	,,	,,	1922)
Citroen	Coupe	,,	1922)
Dodge	,,	,,	1922)
Studebaker	,,	,,	1921)
(ROADSTERS)			
Buick 6	Roadster	(model	1922)
Hupmobile	,, wire wheels	,,	1921)
Studebaker	,,	,,	1921)
Standard	,,	,,	1920)
Bean	,,	,,	1921)

Winter is coming!
Be prepared!
Our closed cars will make it comfortable for you.

Now showing continental and American cars. See us and allow us to

SAVE YOU
40 to 50
percent

LOOK OVER THIS LIST
(TOURING CARS)

Morris-Oxford	4-5 Seater	(model	1921)
Humber	5 ,,	(model	1921)
De Dion	5 ,,	(model	1922)
Citroen 10 H.P.	5 ,,	(model	1923)
Delage (12.8)	5-7 ,,	(model	1923)
Austin	5-7 ,,	(done 825 Miles)	
Studebaker	5 ,,	(model	1923)
Buick 6	5 ,,	(model	1922)
Buick 4	5 ,,	(model	1922)
Essex	5 ,,	(model	1922)
Hupmobile	5 ,,	(model	1921)
Dodge	5 ,,	(model	1922)
Willys-Knight	5 ,,	(done 7000 M.)	
Packard 12	7 ,,	(latest model)	
Cadillac	7 ,,	(model	1921)
Roamer	7 ,,	(model	1920)
Chandler	7 ,,	(new model)	
Cole 8	7 ,,	(model	1922)

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THE FELLOW WHO CANT TRUST HIMSELF SHOULD NOT EXPECT CREDIT FROM OTHERS

China Press Sports

IT TAKES LESS EFFORT TO MAKE GOOD IMPRESSIONS THAN TO RE-MAKE BAD IMPRESSIONS

SHANGHAI, SUN DAY, OCTOBER 7, 1923

HAYWARD IS BEST BAT IN INDIFFERENT CRICKET GAME

Skipper Of Gunners Hits Up A Fine Sixty Five

ENDS IN DRAW

Muriel Best Batsman For The S.C.C. With 43

BY DOMINO

Tame!

Very Tame!

There was a cold snap in the air yesterday that was not in keeping with the game of cricket, and so the contest twixt the S. C. C. and the Machine Gunners was somewhat of a frizle. In brief the S. C. C. scored 176 for the loss of 8 wickets, and the Gunners replied with 153 for the loss of 5. With a little extra time the soldiers would have won easily.

The S. C. C. batting first were given a solid send-off by Claxton and Evans. The formers 24 was the result of really fine cricket. Unfortunately the batsman was and Evans. The former's 24 was game, and this undoubtedly went against him. Evans' 37 was quite a nice contribution. But the star performer for the S. C. C. was H. E. Muriel. He made 43 without being defeated. He placed the balls in all directions and repeatedly won the applause of the folks in the pavilion with his strokes.

Tippin, who is down here from Tientsin on holiday, showed that he has not lost his "Up North." His 19 was well gained and welcome. Rogerson and Duckitt were the only bowlers to give the batsmen any anxiety. They each claimed three wickets.

Rogerson also showed up well in the batting line when he went in for the Gunners. He walloped out 43 by some really good forcing play. If his fellow warriors had only followed his example the S. C. C. score should have been passed before the bell called the players from the field.

Hayward the skipper, was the high bat of the day. He was a delight to watch. His 65 was the result of some beautifully timed strokes. If that light had not failed as rapidly as it did, I fancy he would have placed another three figure innings against his name on the Honors Board.

He was playing all the bowling with his old time confidence.

The S. C. C. bowlers relied entirely upon Doc. O'Hara for their victims.

The hefty medical man put down 16 overs, and for the 69 runs penalty he took all five wickets that the Gunners allowed to fall.

Analysis of Scores:

S. C. C.

A. A. Claxton, c. Barnes, b. Leach	24
A. J. W. Evans, b. Rogerson	37
R. D. Belly run out	1
H. E. Muriel, not out	43
Dr. W. E. O'Hara, c. and b. Rogerson	4
T. A. T. Begg, b. Duckitt	14
W. J. Monk, b. Duckitt	1
G. D. Nichol, b. Duckitt	2
R. J. Tippin, c. Duthoit, b. Rogerson	19
T. E. Hammond, W. G. R. Murphy, (did not bat)	0
Extras	31
Total for 8 wickets	176

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
H. Rogerson	18	3	55	3
D. W. Leach	11	0	34	1
W. N. Hansell	10	0	35	0
E. R. Duckitt	8	0	21	3

MACHINE GUNNERS

D. W. Leach, b. O'Hara	3
H. Rogerson, b. O'Hara	43
G. C. Large, b. O'Hara	15
E. C. Baker, l.b.w. O'Hara	1
A. W. Hayward, not out	65
W. N. Hansell, b. O'Hara	13
E. R. Duckitt, not out	3
G. Goldman, F. W. F. Evans, B. W. Duthoit, E. G. Barnes, (did not bat)	0
Extras	10
Total, 5 wickets	153

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
R. J. Tippin	8	0	44	0
Dr. W. E. O'Hara	16	1	69	5
W. G. R. Murphy	7	1	20	0
A. J. W. Evans	5	0	10	0

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

Oh! What a world we're living in today,
We all sign chits, and later some may pay;
And troubles seem to gather round galore,
A few are rich—the multitude are poor!
In China, they've got rid of Li Yuan-hung,
He's silent—very thankful he's not hung.
They've voted for another president,
They think Tsao Kun might "sealing wax" the rent
Twixt North and South. I fancy there'll be fun
For votes were very few for Doctor Sun.

* * *

Perhaps Tsao Kun will prove the right combiner
To gather and to mend the bits of China.

* * *

I see that Germany is still upset,
And France still doubts if money she will get,
Though Ebert strives to calm the populace,
Though Stresemann would gain financial face
There's little hope at present, for Old Nick
Rules right triumphant—he's some Bolshevik.

* * *

Things may be very hot on the Equator,
But Germans simply roast their new dictator.

* * *

The Yankees win the English tennis games.
And Harvey leaves the Court we call St. James.
In Oklahoma they've the Ku Klux Klan,
And Lu Cheng-Hsiang would raise the labor ban
On Chinese labor at a conference
Where delegates, he hopes, will have some sense.

* * *

Those labor members will parade with banners
Although, today, But, yess! we've no banners!

* * *

On Friday night I saw a thrilling bout
When young De Dios put Carleton out.
The Stadium is staging Friday night
What Sullivan describes as "Some tough fight."
De Dios, with a nasty left, will mingle
A give and take with little Billy Tingle.

* * *

Joe Beckett thinks Carpentier was mean
To knock him out in seconds just fifteen.
He stepped out from his corner with a grin
And Georges put a left right on his chin.
So that's the end. I'd have you all to know
Of Mister Beckett—nicknamed "poor old Joe."

* * *

He went to sleep and heard the loud Hosannas
Of angels singing "Yes, We have no bananas!

* * *

The Clay Pigeon Championship

Today there will be a big event at the Clay Pigeon Club on Hung-jao Road. The Championship of Shanghai will be decided. The conditions are 100 birds from the Leggett trap; only 12-bore guns to be used and cartridges as supplied on the ground.

Mr. A. E. Stewart, the energetic Hon. Sec. of the club, has been working night and day to have conditions ideal for both competitors and their friends. I might mention that ladies are very cordially invited and tea will be served during the afternoon session.

I am told that members have been putting in lots of practise and it is even whispered that some of them have been standing before the looking-glass morning after morning taking stances. There is some excitement among the populace as to the winner. Some favor this good man and some that and some are venturesome enough to back their opinions by sporting a nimble dollar or two on the result. But that is only by the way.

Here is a list of competitors who are shooting at the poor little clay birds, and I give them in the order that they shoot:

Dr. Keylock, Messrs. G. D. Coutts, E. H. Himrod, K. Nordstrom, W. Beatty, E. Moller, J. F. W. Milnes, H. B. Ollerdessen, A. E. Algar, H. H. Read, H. E. Gibson, F. Schwyzer, W. J. Gande, W. G. Pirie, I. Tuxford, W. R. McBain, E. A. Prince and E. O. Cumming.

Naturally the favorite will again be Mr. H. H. Read who has already won the championship on five occasions, in the years 1911, 1912, 1920, 1921 and 1922. But he will have some worthy rivals this year and will have to score heavily to again hold the honor. Among those who are prominent in the eyes of those who have been following the shooting this year are: E. H. Himrod, E. Moller, a left handed shot, J. W. Milne, H. E. Gibson, W. J. Gande—champion in 1919—and E. O. Cumming—champion in 1914.

I note that the first man to win the event was Mr. L. Bourgeat in 1910. He was one of those who at the call in 1914 left the Settlement to fight in the Great Cause. He went, but like many another fine sportsman did not come back. His name lives still on the War Memorial Tablet in the Shanghai Club. Let me give you the others. 1911, H. H. Read; 1912, H. H Read; 1913, G. A. Derby; 1914, E. O. Cumming; 1915, A. H. White; 1916, H. Richardson; in 1917 and 1918 there was no shoot; 1919, W. J. Gande: in 1920, 1921 and 1922, H. H. Read.

Mr. A. E. Stewart mentioned to me how very grateful he was to the executive of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. for the help they had given, especially in providing a large tent in which visitors and members will be able to have tea in comfort.

Competitors are asked to note the time: 10:30 a.m. sharp.

BOXING

Poor Old Joe! He has again met Carpentier, who evidently gave him the Indian Sign as well as a nasty wallop in the first few seconds. Joe,

(Continued on Page 2)

Miss Wills, Tennis Champion

When Miss Helen Wills, who has not yet reached her eighteenth birthday, won the American women's lawn tennis championship from Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory on Saturday the United States welcomed another of those youthful prodigies who have made startling history in tennis and golf, says the New York Herald. Miss Wills was preceded by Miss May Sutton, another Californian, who at 17 astonished tennis circles in 1904 by winning the American title. At 18 Miss Sutton won the British championship too and established her world superiority.

Miss Will set out to duplicate the triumphs of Miss Suttion, even to winning the world title. Now that she has defeated Mrs. Mallory as well as Miss Katherine McKane, the British leader, only Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen stands between the wonder girl from the Golden West and the championship of the world. Just as soon as Miss Wills can come to the net behind a forcing shot consistently the California girl will be a worthy opponent for Mlle Lenglen.

Miss Wills has a remarkable forehand drive, a backhand which is almost as strong as her forehand, an uncanny gift of anticipating her opponent's strokes and the display of splendid generalship.

The victory Miss Wills won over Mrs. Mallory comes at the psychological time in American women's tennis affairs. Not long ago American critics, deploring the repeated defeats of Mrs. Mallory abroad, declared that women's tennis in this country ran a poor second to women's tennis in England. Then came the British team composed of Miss McKane, Mrs. Beamish, Mrs. Clayton and Mrs. Covell, and the American team defeated the visitors, taking seven straight matches and losing only one set in singles and one in doubles.

Miss Wills is America's first native born woman champion since 1910, the year in which Miss Marion Zinderstein of Boston interrupted for only one season the triumph Mrs. Mallory started in 1915.

Miss Wills's victory comes close after the success attained by the twenty-one-year-old Bobby Jones in winning the American open golf championship. It comes only a year after the winning of the American women's golf championship, it comes only a year after the winning of the American women's golf championship by a girl of 19, Miss Glenna Collett. It comes seven years after the victory of Miss Alexa Stirling, then only 18, in the women's golf championship.

TRIPLE PLAY IN BASEBALL GAME; HURONS VICTORS

Flagship Nine Beats Rest Of Squadron By Seven To Three

The Huron baseball team defeated a team made up of players from the rest of the sjuodron in a well played game at the Recreation grounds yesterday afternoon. The big feature of the game was a triple play engineered by the Squadron team. With Scymanski on second and Knapp on first Flowers, the Huron first sacker, hit a screamer to Lipinski, the Squadron third sacker, on a hit and run signal. Lipinski speared the ball and tossed it to second, the second baseman relaying to first, completing the play.

Knapp, of the Hurons, got four hits in four times up and Collins got two home runs. Scymanski also got a circuit clout.

This afternoon the Huron team will play the Shanghai team, Manager Gallop having made arrangements to get out a team for the contest. Suits and other paraphernalia will be taken to the Cricket Club and all Shanghai players are requested to report there.

The Huron team is playing great ball just now. The new baseball officer of the flagship, Ensign Nutter, who played on this year's Academy team, has added great strength to the team.

The box score:

Huron	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Lampke, cf	4	1	0	0	0	1
Nutter, 2b	3	1	1	5	3	0
Simers, p	5	1	1	1	3	0
Dissler, 3b	4	2	3	0	2	0
Watson, c	4	0	0	6	0	0
Scymanski, ss	4	2	3	2	3	0
Knapp, rf	4	0	4	0	0	1
Flowers, lb	3	0	1	3	1	1
Swartz, lf	4	0	0	1	1	0
	34	7	13	27	13	3

Squadron	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Lipinski, 3b	5	1	2	3	2	0
Collins, lf, p	4	2	2	2	2	0
Smith,						
Schmidt, lb	4	0	1	13	0	1
Saddler, ss	4	0	0	0	1	1
Keane, cf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Fay, rf	3	0	1	0	0	1
Hartley, c	4	0	0	3	2	0
Carroll, 2b	4	0	3	3	6	0
Placeneca, p	3	0	0	1	3	1
	35	3	10	24	15	4

Score by innings:

Huron	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	x	-7
Squadron	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	-3

Summary: Home runs, Collins (2) Scymanski 1; Three base hits, Dissler, Watson; Two base hits, Hartley, Scymanski; Bases on balls, off Simers 1; Struck out by Simers 3, by Placeneca 6; Sacrifice hits, Flowers; Triple play, Lipinski to Saddler to Schmidt. Umpires, Griffith and Molovasac.

FIRST CONCERT OF SYMPHONY SEASON TODAY

Fine Program Arranged By Municipal Orchestra

A most attractive program has been arranged for the opening concert of the Symphony season, to be played by the Municipal Orchestra at the Town Hall this afternoon, beginning at 5 o'clock. The program will be as follows:

1.—OVERTURE "Nozze di Figaro" MOZART

2—SYMPHONY No. 6 F major "Pastorale" or "Recollections of Country Life". BEETHOVEN

a) Allegro ma con moto: "The Awakening of cheerful Feelings on arriving in the Country"

b) Andante con motor "Scene at the Brook".

c) Allegro: "Merry Meeting of Country Life".

d) Allegro: "Thunderstorm—Tempest".

e) Allegretto: "Song of the Shepherds—Glad and Thankful Feelings after the Storm".

INTERVAL

3.—THREE PIECES for STRINGS only

a) Elegie PAUL JUON

b) Alla Minueto MARIO PACI

c) Irish Reel: "Molly on the shore"

PERCY ALD GRAINGER

4.—HUNGARIAN RHAPSODY No. 1 in F major LISZT

Conductor: Maestro Mario Paci.

At the next Sunday Symphony Concert, October 14, the distinguished English Soprano, Miss Nora Moon, A.R.C.M., will kindly collaborate and will sing (in English) the Scene and Aria: "Ocean, thou mighty monster" from WEBER'S Opera "Oberon", and Marguerite's "Jewel Song" from Gounod's Opera "Faust".

Crack Shots In Competition Today For Shanghai Clay Pigeon Championship

W. J. GANDE

E. H. HIMROD

J. TUXFORD

WOMEN PLAY SEMI-FINALS IN GOLF MEET

Misses Cummings And Stirling Defeat Their Opponents

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Oct. 5.—The semi-finals of the American Ladies Golf Championship were played at the Westchester-Biltmore course today. Miss Cummings (Ontwentsia) defeated Mrs. van der Beck (Philadelphia) at the twentieth hole. Miss Stirling (Atlanta) beat Mrs. Goss (New York) by two up. The holder, Miss Collett (Rhode Island), was defeated in the third round by Mrs. van der Beck by two holes The English representative Miss Edith Leitch, was defeated by Miss Cummings by 6 and 4, also in the third round.

H. H. READ

ERIC MOLLER

Rink Championship Next Saturday

The final for the Rink Championship of Shanghai will definitely be played on Saturday, Oct 13th on the green of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club commencing at 2:30 p.m. The teams are G. McMurdo (skip,) R. C. Aitkenhead, A. A. Malcolm and F. Ferrier versus E. S. Featherstonhaugh (skip), N. Harrison, J. Ross and T. Goodman.

The match starts at 10:30 this morning. Three champions and several runners-up are competing, 18 of the best clay pigeon shots in Shanghai. See Demino's column for details. The above snap-shots show the stances of five of the leading contestants.

British Pleased With Their Olympic Track Chances

London.—Looking back upon the achievements of Britain's best runners in the Amateur Athletic Association's championship in July, and not forgetting, too, that certain recent developments have practically assured the finding of an adequate sum to equip the British team in 1924, one cannot help but think that Britain is likely to make a good showing on the track in the Olympic Games in Paris next year. Hitherto, British athletes have not enjoyed all the advantages they might have. Individually, here and there, they have done well, but as a body they have not, in the fullest sense of the phrase, had the Nation behind them. From all signs lack of "backing" will not hamper Britain's representatives in the Eighth Olympiad. And, happily, many fine athletes seem to be nearing the peak of their form.

The A.A.A. open meeting, where at the Oxford-American, W. E. Stevenson, took the quarter-mile title in 49 3-5s., gave rise to particular satisfaction. Indeed, it can be described as one of the very best. In E. H. Liddell, wing three-quarterback of Scotland's fine Rugby team last season, Britain has a very radiant "hope" for the Olympic Games. He won the British 100-yards championship in record time at Stamford Bridge, and the furlong in only 2-5s. more than the record. Later, in the triangular international contest, he carried Scotland to victory, taking first place in the 100, 220 and 400-yards dashes, in 10 2-5s., 22 3-5s. and 51 1-5s. respectively. Such a string of victories stamps him as an athlete worthy of comparison with the best.

It is with Liddell's performances in the A.A.A. meeting that one is most concerned here. Although the West Indian, H.F.V. Edward, who won the quarter-mile and two shorter sprints last year, did not defend his title in the 100 yards, there was a fast field, as will be seen from the fact that the heat winners included T. Matthewman, northern counties champion, Liddell, W. P. Nichol, Highate Harriers, C. L. Steyn, the Guy's Hospital footballer, W. A. Hill, a former British sprint champion and H. M. Abrahams, the Cambridge University A. C. president.

Two series of heats were necessitated, and ultimately Liddell, Nicholl, and Matthewman lined up for the final. They got away to a perfect start and were level at 50 yards, but the Scotsman drew away in the latter half of the race and won with two feet to spare. Great uproar greeted the announcement that, by his time of 9.7s., he had shattered the record standing to the joint credit of A. F. Duffy, G. H. Patching, and W. R. Applegarth.

He had exactly the same opponents in the 220-yard final, only in this Matthewman gained second place. Once again it was Liddell's pace near the end that gave him the victory. Until the last 20 yards or so, it was anybody's race. Then the champion showed in front, remained there, and won by a couple of yards, in 21 3-5s.

Stevenson's victory, although excellent in itself may have been due, at least in part, to the fact that G. M. Butler, a former Cambridge University president, seemed obliged to run wide, incidentally covering an additional distance to avoid the congested "field." Butler led in the home straight, but Stevenson wore him down and snatcher the victory by about 18 inches. Another brilliant runner, likely to do himself credit, in any Olympic team, is Cecil Griffiths, winner of the half-mile. E. D. Mountain, the well-known Cambridge winner in 1921 and 1922, held on grimly until the last 100 yards or so, where he was shaken off. Griffith's time was 1m. 56 3-5s. Subsequently, he figured prominently in the Welsh Native champion-

(Continued on Page 8)

BASKETBALL MEETING SET FOR THURSDAY

All Interested Urged To Be Present At The Rowing Club

A meeting of all those interested in basketball will be held on Thursday at six o'clock in the Committee room of the Rowing Club by kind permission of the Rowing Club Committee.

At that time all interested in basketball are urged to be present and if any Club cannot send representatives it is urged to notify the Secretary, J. E. Doyle, at the office of the Shanghai Mercantile Printing Company, 9B Kiangse Road.

Possibilities for the League are; Two or three Rowing Club teams; Two Public School teams; One or two American School; Bearcats; A Y.M.C.A. team; Customs Company, S. V. C.; American Company, S. V. C.; Amercan Troop (Mounted) S. V. C.

Possibly other S. V. C. units will enter fives as Colonel Gordon has granted the use of the Foochow Road drill hall for play and a court is laid out. The Foreign League is to offer every assistance to the S. V. C. League and if possible inter-league games will be arranged. Any S. V. C. teams desiring admission to the Foreign League are asked to attend the Thursday meeting.

It will be of interest to basketball fans to know that Carl Neprud, long a figure in local basketball has been transferred to Harbin and leaves on the 14th. Kenny Irle, All Shanghai back for two years, is now in Chungking. Jack Smith of the Bearcats is leaving for home next month. Fred Bills and Taylor, baseballers, with Harry Kingman, are planning to play while Anderson of the American Milk Products, who played three years ago, has returned to Shanghai from Hongkong.

Donations To The A.R.N. Prize Fund

The Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the Corps Annual Rifle Meeting Prize Fund:

	Tls.
Previously acknowledged	145
Glen Line Eastern Agencies Limited	25
Jardine Matheson and Company Limited	50
S. Moutrie and Co. Ltd.	10
	230
	$
Previously acknowledged	670
H. W. Robjohn's Insurance Office	10
Rayner, Heusser and Company Limited	20
The P. and O. Banking Corporation Limited	10
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	5
Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank	5
Holland China Trading Co.	10
Mitsubishi Bank, Limited	5
Messrs. MacKinnon MacKenzie and Company	25
The Koster Company	5
International Banking Corpn.	50
Holland China Trading Co.	10
National Aniline and Chemical Company	10
Price's (China) Ltd.	25
Toyo Menka Kaisha, Ltd.	30
	890

FAVORITES RUN TRUE TO FORM, WHITE KNIGHT PAYS BACKERS

Fair Crowd Sees Ponies in Action At Shanghai Track

UPSETS LACKING

Form Players Have Good Day; Highest Dividend Is $73

A fair list of events greeted the first Fall race meeting on the Shanghai track yesterday afternoon. Nothing sensational happened but the crowd enjoyed the racing, nevertheless, and it looked like old times to see the familiar grandstands once more alive with humanity.

White Knight provided the only surprise of the afternoon by galloping home many lengths ahead of Thomas a Becket in the sixth race, and paying the largest dividend of the day, $73.40. Mr. Eric Moller on the Knight had an easy time of it and cantered home well ahead of Thomas. Christmas Card, one of last year's Champions, finished third, and Old Bill was completely out of the picture.

The results follow:

1.—The Auckland Hurdle Race, 1¼ mile.

	Lbs.
Social Union, Sassoon	158—1
The Magpie, Springfield	167—2
Red Pepper, Sparke	161—3

Also ran: Nordborg, Stang-Lund; Pilgrim, Bremner; Micawber, Maitland; Tussore, Elliot; Toundra, Sokoloff; Spark Plug, Heinzerling; Seacroft, Liddell; Boulus, Hughes.

Won by 2 lengths; 1½ lengths. Time—2:55 4-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For win, dividend $7.70, place 1st $7.00, 2nd $11.00, 3rd $11.70. Cash Sweep: 1st pony ticket 178, 2nd 303, 3rd 190. Unplaced —355, 128, 471, 432, 383, 54, 271, 345.

2.—The Kalgoorlie Cup, ½ mile.

	Lbs.
Charles XII, Hill	160—1
Sir Colin, Knoll	147—2
Jet, Bremner	158—3

Also ran: Archer, Moller; Seafield, Benz; Hyrib, Silagi; Kelwiki, Bauld; St. Pauls, Patterson; Victoria, Edgar; Blazing Cora, Maitland; Zaandam, Liddell; The Deerhound, J. K. Brand; Gracefield, Hughes; Yenom, Baker.

Won by a head; ¾ length. Time—0:58 3-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For win, dividend $15.80, place 1st $8.20, 2nd $9.10, 3rd $10.60. Cash Sweep: 1st pony ticket 38, 2nd 307, 3rd 299. Unplaced —27, 688, 334, 241, 657, 320, 478, 428, 595, 142, 147.

3.—The Piemington Handicap, 1 mile.

	Lbs.
Roman Merlin, Hill	154—1
Woodcroft, Liddell	152—2
The Knut, Moon	154—3

Also ran: Jack-O-Lantern, Knoll; The Sly Bird, J. K. Brand; Nigg, Maitland; Harkaway, C. F. Taylor; Abie, Patterson; Standrift, Edgar.

Won by 2 lengths; 4 lengths. Time—2:08 1-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For win, dividend $11.00, place 1st $5.50, 2nd $5.70, 3rd $5.80. Cash Sweep: 1st pony ticket 171, 2nd, 115, 3rd 76. Unplaced —586, 400, 156, 230, 506, 304.

4.—The Coogee Stakes, 1½ miles.

	Lbs.
Harbin, J. K. Brand	145—1
Castle Sycee, Sassoon	155—2
Kennington, Hill	155—3

Also ran: Re-Organisation, A. N. Dallas; All Sorts, Maitland; Rouble, Sleap; Strasborg, Standlund.

Won by short head; 2 lengths. Time—3:18 1-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For win, dividend $10.10, place 1st $6.40, 2nd $9.40, 3rd $9.40. Cash Sweep: 1st pony ticket 210, 2nd 327, 3rd 234. Unplaced 341, 902, 72, 579.

5.—The Toowoomba Selling, 7 furlongs.

	Lbs.
Retentive, Hill	153—1
Exchequer Bill, Burkill	158—2
First Chance, Maitland	134—3

Also ran: Comanche, Bauld; Kerry, Bremner; All Aboard, Benz; Free and Easy, Knoll; Dinna Ken, J. A. Pollock; Little Dipper, Moller; Spade Guinea, Moon; Mistylight, Baker; Wild West, J. K. Brand; Christmas Cracker, Edgar; Koh-I-Noor, Patterson; Hybrow, Silagi; Piracy, Hughes.

Won by ½ length; ¾ length. Time—1:50 1-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For win, dividend $16.20, place 1st $3.90, 2nd $6.10, 3rd $17.15,

Cash Sweep: 1st pony ticket 133, 2nd 54, 3rd 104. Unplaced —290, 861, 277, 776, 667, 242, 455, 342, 651, 351, 270, 216, 827.

6—The Brisbane Handicap, A Class, 1 mile and 3 furlongs.

	lbs.
White Knight, Moller	156—1
Thomas a Becket, Brand	149—2
Christmas Card, Knox	148—3

Also ran: Old Bill, Bremner; Arbor Day, A. N. Dallas; Artful Dodger, Sassoon; Roman Republic, Hill; Full House, Maitland.

Won by many lengths; 2 lengths. Time—2:06 3-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For win, dividend $73.40, place 1st $20.60, 2nd $9.30, 3rd $12.20.

Cash Sweep: 1st pony ticket 131, 2nd 561, 3rd 162. Unplaced —732, 316, 613, 495, 748.

7—The Brisbane Handicap, B Class, 1 mile and 3 furlongs.

	lbs.
Kashmir, Burkill	156—1
Jet, Bremner	155—2
California, Knoll	135—3

Also ran: Sunshadow, Liddell; Carbon, Bauld; Day Star, A. N. Dallas; Del Monte Sleap; Tommy Lad, Moller; Standlight, G. A. Pollock; Wild Thyme, Maitland; The Copper Bird, C. F. Taylor; Skyros, Hughes; Bokari, J. K. Brand.

Won by ½ length; 1½ lengths. Time—3:01 3-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For win, dividend $14.80, place 1st $8.60, 2nd $19.60, 3rd $14.30.

Cash Sweep: 1st pony ticket 361, 2nd 1038, 3rd 403. Unplaced —566, 382, 819, 546, 42, 118, 291, 66, 699, 777.

8—The Randwick Plate, ½ mile.

	lbs.
Indiana, Knoll	147—1
Beau, Maitland	147—2
Gratin, J. K. Brand	146—3

Also ran: All Aboard, Benz; Conqueror Dahlia, Moller; Bash, Bauld; Able, Patterson; Zenda, Edgar; Pilgrim, Sleap; Midland, C. F. Taylor.

Won by short head; 2 lengths. Time—1:31 3-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For win, dividend $2.50, place 1st $6.50, 2nd $16.10, 3rd $13.20.

Cash Sweep: 1st pony ticket 630, 2nd 40, 3rd 841. Unplaced —49, 475, 756, 93, 302, 114, 225.

Greb Awarded Middleweight Championship

(Exclusive China Press)

Pittsburg, Oct. 5.—Harry Greb was awarded the middleweight championship of the world by newspaper decision in his ten round bout here tonight against Jimmy Darcy of Portland.

Mrs. Vanderbilt Pays $35,000 For 2-Yr.-Old Racer

Saratoga, N. Y.—Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt paid $35,000 this afternoon for Sarazen, a two-year-old gelding by High Time out of Rushbox that won last Tuesday under the silks of Philip T. Chinn. Sarazen looked great rate on that occasion. He broke with H. F. Waters and Pickpocket and beat them before the first half mile was covered at five furlongs and a half, winning away off in 1:05 4-5.

His performance was astonishingly good from a time angle. The going was fetlock deep in mud. But for the fact that he is a gelding Sarazen would have brought $50,000 or $60,000. The seller was Philip T. Chinn, general manager of the Himyar Stud.

American Woman's Club Calendar

ACTIVITIES DURING OCTOBER

Oct. 9.—Music Department, 5 p.m. Subject to be announced later.

Oct. 10.—Home Economic Department, 10:30 a.m., Club Rooms. "Preserves and Jellies," Mrs. J. H. Black and J. C. Clark.

Oct. 11.—Art Department 9 to 12 a.m., Club Rooms.

Club Library open from 10 to 12 a.m.

Oct. 12.—Literary Department, 3:30 p.m. Club Rooms. "Heritage of the Sungs," Mrs. W. F. Boaman.

Oct. 15.—Mah-Jongg-Bridge 4 to 7 by Bldg. Fund Department.

Oct. 16.—General Club Meeting in charge of Music Department. Miscellaneous Program.

Oct. 17.—Building Fund Department, 10 to 12 a.m.

Oct. 18.—Art Department 9 to 12 a.m., Club Rooms.

Club Library open from 10 to 12 a.m.

Oct. 23.—Civic Department, 3:30 p.m.

"Social Service Activities of Rotary Club" by Mr. S. D. Ren, Chairman, Public Affairs Committee.

Oct. 24.—Gardening Department 3:30 p.m., Subject and Place to be announced later.

Oct. 25.—Art Department, 9 to 12 a.m., Club Rooms.

Library open from 10 to 12 a.m.

Oct. 26.—Literary Department, 4:30 p.m., Club Rooms. "The Great Wall of China"—Mr. E. Harrington King.

Forced To Fight Says Mike McTigue

(Reuter's Service)

Columbus, Georgia Oct. 5—Mike McTigue, in an interview, asserted that he was forced to enter the fight at the point of pistols. His manager declared that the spectators threatened to hang him if the fight was called off.

THE BEAUTY EXPERTS

WHAT THE BEST OF THEM HAVE TO SAY ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS—HOME RECIPES

THE MAGNETISM OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR

Beautiful hair adds immensely to the personal magnetism of both men and women. Actresses and smart women are ever on the look out for any harmless thing that will increase the natural beauty of their hair. The latest method is to use pure stallax as a shampoo on account of the peculiarly glossy, fluffy, and wavy effect which it leaves. As stallax has never been used much for this purpose it comes to the chemist only in ¼ lb. sealed original packages, enough for twenty-five or thirty shampoos. A teaspoonful of the fragrant stallax granules, dissolved in a cup of hot water, is more than sufficient for each shampoo. It is very beneficial and stimulating to the hair, apart from its beautifying effect.

TO HAVE SMOOTH, WHITE SKIN, FREE FROM BLEMISH

Does your skin chap or roughen easily, or become unduly red or blotchy? Let me tell you a quick and easy way to overcome the trouble and keep your complexion beautifully white, smooth, and soft. Just get some ordinary mercollised wax at the chemists' and use a little before retiring as you would use cold cream. The wax through some peculiar action, flecks off the rough, discoloured, or blemished skin. The worn-out cuticle comes off just like dandruff on a diseased scalp, only in almost invisible particles. Mercollised wax simply hastens Nature's work, which is the rational and proper way to attain a perfect complexion so much sought after, but very seldom seen. The process is perfectly simple and quite harmless.

PERMANENTLY REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

How to permanently, not merely temporarily remove a downy growth of disfiguring superfluous hair, is what many women wish to know. It is a pity that it is not more generally known that pure powdered pheminol, obtainable from the chemist may be used for this purpose. It is applied directly to the objectionable hair. The recommended treatment not only instantly removes the hair leaving no trace, but is designed also to kill the roots completely.

Miss Virginia Wagner

Miss Virginia Wagner

MISS Virginia Wagner, a co-ed at Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, has been crowned national intercollegiate girl sprint champion as a result of her performance in a recent track meet. She won the 100-yard dash in record time for girls and came very close to the intercollegiate record held by male sprinters. Her mark has been duly placed in the record files.

NEW CORPS COLOR TO BE PRESENTED NEXT THURSDAY

Farewell "Troop" To Old Standard To Be Held At Polo Ground

An interesting Ceremonial Parade will take place at 6 p.m. on the Polo Ground on Thursday afternoon when the Municipal Volunteer Corps will carry out a farewell "troop" of its old Corps Color, and will afterwards be presented with a new Color by the Chairman of the Municipal Council, Mr. H. G. Simms.

The Old Color, which was presented by the ladies of Shanghai shortly after the Taiping rebellion, has been carried by the Corps for some sixty years, and after its long service will eventually be handed over to the Municipal Council for safe custody and will find its last resting place in the Council Chamber. During the long period it has been carried by the Volunteers as the emblem of their devotion to duty, the Corps has been called out to preserve the peace of the Settlement eleven times.

Zev Final Choice For Papyrus Race

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Oct. 5.—Zev, the winner of the Lawrence Realization Stakes, has been officially selected to race the Derby winner, Papyrus, at Belmont Park on October 20. My Own and Untidy are the second and third emergency selections against Papyrus.

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

shortly after his marriage in July made the announcement that he would retire from the ring inhabod! He has never been very popular with the English fight fans. He never had them at his back like men of the Billy Wells kidney. He has complained on more than one occasion that he knew he went into the ring with the crowd against him. This was a pretty tough job to overcome. I fancied that more recently his rugged jaw was becoming more beautiful in the eyes of fight followers. His last battle will have knocked the confidence out of his most enthusiastic backers.

Some excellent boxing was seen at the Stadium on Friday. You'll have heard all about the fights from Weste. The big surprise sprung on the house was Eddie Smith. He was cut against that rugged little fighter Kiko and gave the boy four rounds that made him rather groggy. At one moment it looked as if he had the Filipino down and out. It was good stuff that brought Kiko back and helped him to remain standing until the gong sounded. This Smith is in beautiful shape and knows the game. We ought to see him again in one of the main bouts.

Next Friday is a day to be noted. Billy Tingle will fight De Dios. These lads are splendidly matched and scale the same number of pounds De Dios is as fast as they make 'em. I saw Tingle training at the Y. M. C. A. again last week and he steps about as fast as a sunbeam thrown from a mirror. He is in fine training. He has any amount of sparring partners to help him. Most of them have found that they have had enough when the second round has been called. Yes! The Tingle-De Dios scrap should be the best of the series up to date.

• • •

KNUTE HANSEN

Knute Hansen was one of the interested spectators on Friday night. He tells me that he is in strict training and hopes in the near future to fight here again. I hear that there is a husky in Tientsin who fights under the name of Silent Linnet who has nearly a score of K. O's to his credit. He is almost as big as Hansen. Both men are anxious to come to blows. But more about this next week.

• • •

THE FORBES RUSSELL CO.

Tuesday night at the Lyceum the theatrical season will be ushered in. What are the new people like? Will they be good, bad or indifferent? Good, we all hope. There are two things about them that I do know. One thing I beg pardon for saying thing, a very nice thing anyhow is Miss Ninon Lewis. She is the leading lady. She was here a few years ago and showed without effort that she is an actress of the first class. The managers in London have recognised this long ago so during the intervening years she has had a series of big parts in the best plays in Town. But she has heard the Call of the East again and so packing up her traps she has deserted the Homeland for a season to see the sights and friends that delighted her in 1917.

The second thing known is that all the advertised plays have stood the test of metropolitan audiences and have proved tremendous successes. On Tuesday and Wednesday the company will appear in "Bluebeard's 8th Wife." On Thursday and Friday the Evening will be "Secrets," and on Saturday the popular "Paddy The Next Best Thing."

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Major League Standings

(September 26)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	146	92	54	.630
Cincinnati	142	89	53	.601
Pittsburgh	144	82	62	.569
Chicago	145	77	68	.531
St. Louis	144	75	69	.521
Brooklyn	142	60	74	.423
Boston	143	48	95	.336
Philadelphia	140	46	94	.329

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	141	93	48	.660
Cleveland	137	74	63	.540
Detroit	140	72	68	.514
St. Louis	137	44	88	.667
Washington	141	69	73	.490
Chicago	139	61	78	.353
Philadelphia	139	61	78	.439
Boston	140	45	93	.607

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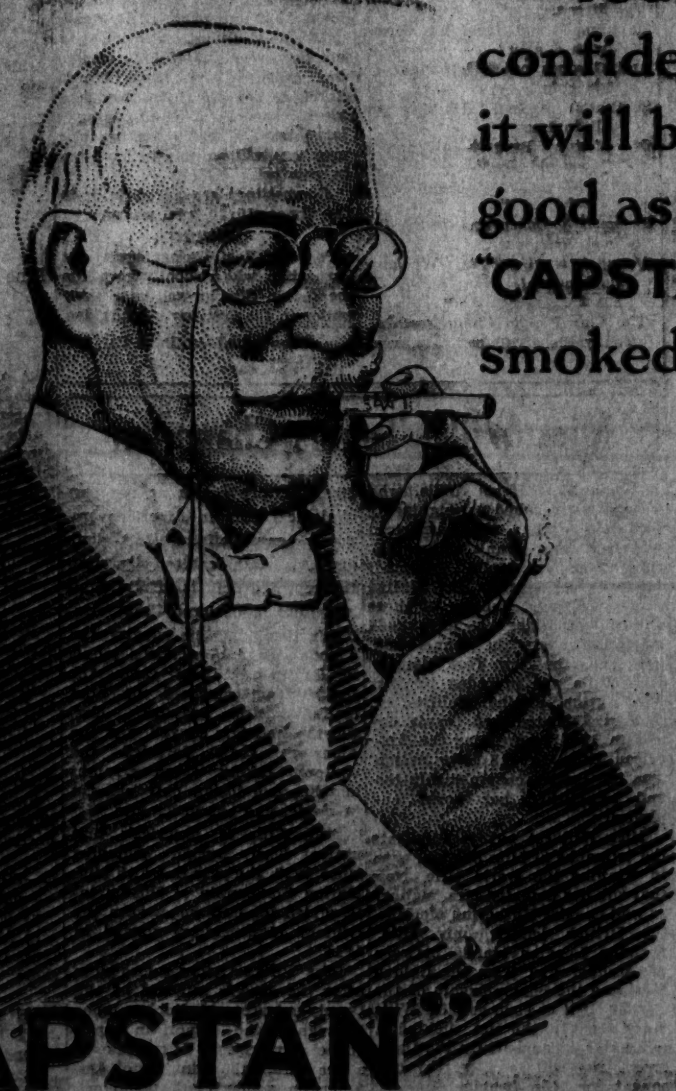
"CAPSTAN"
are Well Made.—of the Finest Virginia Tobacco.
A delightfully cool, hygienic smoke.

CHIN CHIN

"THE PAGODA OF PIFFLE"

It's alright to drive your gas-buggy with one hand these wonderfute moonlight nights but it's a doggone sight better to have a sheba that's got a little initiative.

• • •

"Old wood is best to burn, old wine to drink, old friends to trust," sez one of the classical writers. Yep, and old wimmen to gossip.

• • •

REMARKABLE REMARKS

"San Francisco and Melbourne are the most materialistic cities in the world."—Sir Conan Doyle.

"Putting one's heart down on paper is the quintessence of vulgarity; it is like undressing one's self in public."—Sarah Bernhardt.

"With Underwood, Smith and Ford mentioned for the presidency it looks like a good season for machine politics."—Life.

"The devil is always prepared to see new company."—Josh Billings.

• • •

Miss Ima Hoot Nanny sez yes and the night has a thousand alibis too.

• • •

THE MAN-WIND AND THE WOMAN-WIND

A 'fu,' or prose poem, by Sung Yu

Hsiang, King of Ch'u, was feasting in the Orchid-tower Palace, with Sung Yu and Ching Ch'ai to wait upon him. A gust of wind blew in and the King bared his breast to meet it, saying: "How pleasant a thing is this wind which I share with the common people." Sung Yu answered:

"This is the Great King's wind. The common people cannot share it." The King said: "Wind is a spirit of Heaven and Earth. It comes wide spread and does not choose between noble and base or between high and low. How can you say, "This is the king's wind?"

Sung answered: "I have heard it taught that in the crooked lemon-tree birds make their nest and in empty spaces winds fly. But the wind-spirit that comes to different things is not the same." The king said: "Where is the wind born?"

"And Sung answered:" The wind is born in the ground. It rises in the extremities of the green p'ing-flower. It pours into the river-valleys and rages at the mouth of the pass. It follows the rolling flanks of Mount T'ai and dances beneath the pine-trees and cypresses. In gusty bouts it whirls. It rushes in fiery anger. It rumbles low with a noise like thunder, tearing down rocks and trees, smiting forests and grasses.

"But at last abating, it spreads abroad, seeks empty places and crosses the threshold of rooms. And so growing gentler and clearer, it changes and is dispersed and dies.

"It is this cool clear Man-Wind that, freeing itself, falls and rises till it climbs the high wall of the Castle and enters the garden of the Inner Palace. It bends the flowers and leaves with its breath. It wanders among the osmanthus and pepper-trees. It lingers over the fretted face of the pond, to steal the soul of the hibiscus. It touches the willow leaves and scatters the fragrant herbs. Then it pauses in the courtyard and turning to the north goes up to the Jade Hall, shakes the hanging curtains and lightly passes into the inner room.

"And so it becomes the Great King's wind.

"Now such a wind is fresh and sweet to breathe and its gentle murmuring cures the diseases of men, blows away the stupor of wine, sharpens sight and hearing and refreshes the body. This is what is called the Great King's wind."

The king said: "You have described it well. Now tell me of the common people's wind."

Sung said: "The common people's wind rises from narrow lanes and streets, carrying clouds of dust. Rushing to empty spaces it attacks the gateway, pokes among foul and rotting things, tilt at last it enters the tiled windows and reaches the rooms of the cottage. Now this wind is heavy and turgid, oppressing man's heart. It brings fever to his body, ulcers to his lips and dimness to his eyes. It shakes him with coughing; it kills him before his time.

• • •

"Such is the Woman-wind of the common people."

• • •

A NEW PAGE IN BIOLOGY, ALSO

(from Morrisville, Vt. Messenger)

"A new page in the history of America was started when he was sworn in as President, in the humble farm home in Plymouth in which he was born by his own father."

• • •

"She has written one of the most successful novels of the season."

"Is it possible? She doesn't look at all like a person who would put shocking things on paper."

• • •

No, Little Garlicsan, a man cannot like and love the same dame.

Larry

Carlton Theater

Exceptional entertainment is in store for the patrons of the Carlton Theatre beginning tomorrow night when Katherine MacDonald, the American Beauty, one of the loveliest of the cinema stars, will be shown in "Trust Your Wife."

In her role as a brand new bride Miss MacDonald hands out a real jolt to an unduly jealous husband in a series of thrilling, dramatic and artistic scenes that are certain to more than please Shanghailanders, married or unmarried, with even a tiny bit of romance in their make-up.

David Winter plays the leading role opposite Miss MacDonald and her sister, Miriam MacDonald, is also in the cast.

For the second half of the week Norma Talmadge will present her magnificent photoplay, "The Eternal Flame" with a cast that includes Conway Tearle, Irving Cummings, and Rosemary Theby. In "The Eternal Flame" adapted from one of Balzac's masterpieces, the story is unfolded in eight reels teeming with wonderful costuming and scenic effects, splendid acting, and more human interest than is generally seen in three moving pictures.

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Philadelphia Has New Marbles Champion

Jimmy Beverlin

JIMMY Beverlin is the new marbles champion of Philadelphia, having defeated all comers in a tournament there. Beverlin is to represent the Quaker City in the national marbles championship to be held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, shortly.

British Pleased With Their Olympic Track Chances

(Continued from Page 1)

pionships at Cardiff, where he carried off both the quarter and half mile.

At last, H. B. Stallard, a member like Mountain of the famous 1922, Cambridge team, is a British champion. In 1921 he ran second to A. G. Hill, when that great miler put up a fresh British record for the distance. Last year he ran without his usual strategy, and was beaten by Duncan McPhee of Scotland. This year he conserved his big effort with excellent judgment and breasted the tape a winner by nine yards in 4m. 21 3-5s.

Percy Hodge, Olympic champion, proved that his "comeback" in the English "close" championships at Manchester was a real one by winning the two-mile steeplechase for the fourth time. Hodge has an inimitable fashion of negotiating hurdles, a curious sort of shamble over them, and it was to this, as much as to anything else, that he owed his victory. His time was 11m. 13 3-5s. G. R. Watts, Surrey Walking Club, took the two-mile walk in 14m. 24s. while F. R. Gaby, Polytechnic Harriers, and L. H. Phillips Southend Harriers, took the 120-yard hurdles and 440-yard hurdles in 15 1-5s. and 58s. respectively. Gaby's feat deserves special mention for, in doing it he recorded the best time ever returned in the championships for the event.

Owing mainly to the fact that the Gothenburg Games were taking place at the same time, the many overseas athletes possessed of British titles did not, with one exception, come over to defend them. The exception was Pierre Lewden of France, who, having won the high jump with exactly 6ft., went on to improve by half an inch upon B. H. Baker's previous championship best of 6ft. 2½in., and, incidentally, to establish a new French record. In the absence of other competitors, Lewden had a walkover in the pole vault. Lewden's compatriot Lucien Duquesne, made a great effort to beat the English cross-country champion, C. E. Blewitt, Birchfield Harriers, in the four miles, but failed to do so by just 10s. Blewitt's time was 19m. 56 3-5s.

With the exception of H. M. Abrahams, and M. C. Nokes, a former Oxford Blue, in the long-jump and hammer throw respectively, Britain's field event men of the present day do not impress. Abraham's six jumps in the championship were so consistently excellent that they bear reproduction. In their order, they were 22ft. 7⅛in., 23ft. 2in. 23ft. 4in., 23ft. 8½in., 23ft. 8⅝in., and 23ft. 8in. The longest, which is three inches below British amateur record, won him the event. In view of the fact that he was obliged to use an "official" hammer, his own failing to fulfill requirements, Nokes winning throw of 161ft. 4½in., was an exceedingly good one.

In connection with field events, figures are perhaps more eloquent than words, and readers will be able to make their own deductions concerning the British standard from the distances returned by the men winning championships this year. It seems highly doubtful whether any of them would have won in the event of strong overseas competition, say, Scandinavia's strong contingent of last year. In the course of the meeting only Gaby and Lewden retained championships won last year, the latter and Liddell being the only competitors to meet with success in more than one event. The relay championship went to Surrey A. C., which dominates matters on the track much as Birchfield Harriers do over the country, and the Harvey Memorial gold cup, for "the best performances in the championships" was awarded to Liddell. Altogether, a most memorable meeting. The winners and distances of events not mentioned above follow:

Javelin Throw—J. Dalrymple, Bedford, 148ft. 9½in.

Weight-Put—J. Barratt, Gaelic A. C., 39ft. 2¾in.

Hop, Step and Jump—J. C. Polytechnic H., 46ft. 4½in.

Discus Throw—G. T. Mitchell, London Univ., 110ft. 3in.

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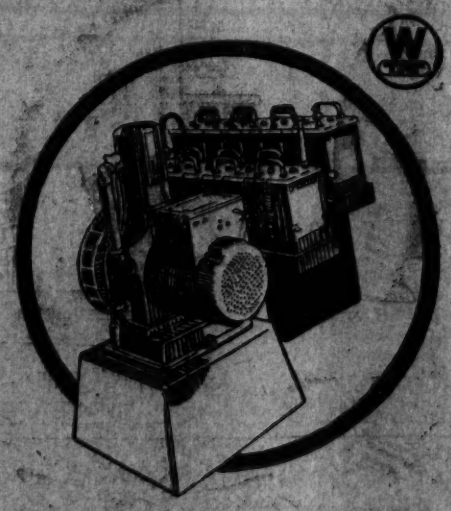

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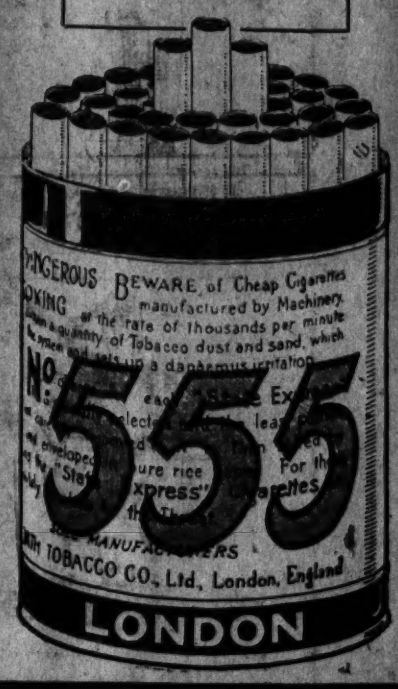

SIS

WHAT A BONDHOLDER SHOULD KNOW:

(continued)

Seventh: BONDS PAYABLE BY ONE SINGLE PAYMENT. $1,450.00 is the single premium for a fully paid up Bond of $2,000.00. Bondholders who have paid premiums on the monthly, quarterly or yearly system and who desire to make one final payment can do so. The table of such payments will be published next.

(to be continued)

The International Savings Society

7 AVENUE EDOUARD VII, SHANGHAI.

SIS

See BARNEY GOOGLE and SPARK PLUG, Every Day In THE CHINA PRESS

Bringing Up Father

I LOVE SINGING!

SINCE WHEN?

THE SERVANTS ARE OUT AND I'VE GOT TO GO SHOPPING - WILL YOU PROMISE YOU'LL STAY IN OR D'YE WANT ME TO SOAK YOU ON THE JAW?

I THINK I'LL STAY IN -

D-I-N-G DING LING

I WISH I HADN'T SAID I STAY IN NOW - - THERE GOES THE DOOR-BELL!

ANY ICE!

NEVER MIND THE ICE - D'YE KNOW HOW TO PLAY PINOCHLE?

I DON'T PLAY PINOCHLE BUT I KIN PLAY POKER

POKER'S NO FUN WITH TWO - NOW IN PINOCHLE - THE ACE COUNT ELEVEN — DARN IT - THERE'S THAT BELL AGIN!

I'M THE TAILOR - ANY CLOTHES TO PRESS?

COME HERE - IT'S A PIPE THAT YOU KNOW HOW TO PLAY PINOCHLE!

OH: SURE - I KNOW YOU - HAVE YOU STILL GOT DEM BUM SCALES ON YOU WAGON?

HUH! YOU ARE JUST AS GABBY AS EVER -

WELL: FRIENDS LET'S GIT THE GAME GOIN'

IF HE CAN'T PLAY ANY BETTER THAN HE MAKES SUITS - HE'S PUNK:

WE'LL PLAY POKER - I CAN USED THAT ICE WAGON!

JUST A MINUTE - THERE GOES THE DOOR BELL AGIN:

I SAW YOUR SPARRIN' PARTNER GOIN' DOWN THE STREET - SO I KNEW YOU WUZ ALONE

DINTY - ME LAD, COME IN - YOU ARE JUST IN TIME -

YEB - I KNOW THESE BOOBS:

WE ARE GOIN' TO PLAY PINOCHLE -

MR. MOORE - IS IT?

SOMETHING TELLS ME THAT I'M GONNA LOSE MY TAILOR SHOP -

WELL - I'LL OPEN IT:

I'LL RAISE YOU -

THERE GOES THE BELL - IF IT'S THE BUTCHER - WE KIN MAKE IT A FIVE - HANDED GAME -

I CAN'T EVEN RAISE MY HEAD - I'M SICK -

I FORGOT MY PURSE:

MAGGIE!!

I THINK YOU OUGHT TO GO SHOPPIN -

NO - NOW THAT I'M HOME I'LL STAY IN:

WE'VE GOT A BRIGHT FUTURE!

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GEO McMANUS

The China Press
大陸報

NO. 3715 VOL XIII Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China"

星期日 廿七日 八月 年 廿三 民國

SHANGHAI SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1923

大正十二年十月七日

第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

The Silk Market

Buyers Are Wary Claim Prices High Trading Is Slow

The Shanghai raw silk market, which became somewhat spectacular on receipt of the news of the catastrophe that had befallen Yokohama is now experiencing another sluggish period. The demand from America and France is practically nil at the present moment. Whilst prices of new silk cannot yet be safely looked upon as definitely established, buyers in Europe and the United States are undoubtedly looking for a definite drop, if not a collapse.

The American transactions indicate an unaccustomed prudence, buyers being convinced that prices are still too high. Dealers in Lyons also find that they cannot replace the stocks they are selling at prices at which they have already sold. Matters have now resolved themselves into a trial of strength between buyers and sellers of raw silk. Dealings in futures excite little interest and foreign makers who have plenty of orders in hand appear to be fairly well supplied already and only buy to cover transient shortages.

With the exception of a spurt of activity in the early days of the Japanese disaster, based upon the expectation of a scramble for silk on the reported destruction of the huge stocks of raw silk in the Yokohama warehouses, business in the Shanghai raw silk market has now reverted to petty transactions. Local prices are still maintained at the level established here after the earthquake but it is generally believed that this is artificial firmness. The silk filatures in and around Shanghai are busy at present in executing the orders they had undertaken early last month, and when these are worked off within the next couple of months there should be a collapse in quotations, provided, of course, nothing untoward happens between now and then to upset our calculations.

QUOTATIONS HIGH

Some 3,500 bales of silk were transacted for delivery within the next couple of months to American buyers since the news of the Japanese disaster reached this settlement. It is hardly surprising that in view of the more hopeful news from Japan about the silk losses buyers in America and Lyons should decide to keep off the local market. Were prices at the level of the end of August it is quite likely that a better trade could have been done, but quotations are still some Tls. 300 per bale higher.

There appears to be little justification for the maintenance of this level of prices, and the general opinion favors a sharp drop sooner or later. The best chop of steam filature is fetching today Tls. 1,960 per bale against some Tls. 1,650 per bale at the end of August, while medium steam filatures are proportionately more expensive, standing at Tls. 1,820 against Tls. 1,400 per bale. Tsatlees are rated at Tls. 1,400 for the best chop against Tls. 1,090 and Tls. 1,100 for the medium against Tls. 1,000, while hassahs are not as high, the ruling rate being Tls. 880 per bale against Tls. 800 per bale at the end of August last.

VOLUME IS LOW

Confidence on the part of the consumers appears to be lessened and the volume of business transacted does not come up to general expectations. As business in finished goods in America continues to be quiet the manufacturers there find little encouragement in going ahead on raw silk purchases, especially at the present higher quotations. It is stated that the silk manufacturers in the United States are scantily covered on their requirements of raw silk and would have to do some buying. Granted that this is correct, and there is no reason to think that it is not, it seems unlikely that purchases would exceed beyond the hand-to-mouth nature.

The fifth silk crop of Canton is estimated to yield about 5,000 bales for export. The quality, it is reported, is very poor. The prospects of the sixth crop are yet unknown, but as there has been good weather the past month, the yield should be much better than was previously anticipated. During August Canton exported 308,405 pounds of raw silk valued at G.$2,121,236 against 625,784 pounds the same month last year. Conditions in that market are, like in Shanghai, extremely quiet. The prospects of a poor fifth crop hardened prices a little, but with interest on the part of American and European manufacturers being negligible nothing untoward is expected in this line for some time.

Trading in silk appears to have been resumed, according to a despatch carried by the Eastern News Agency, where the price for superior quality Japans is quoted at Yen 2,180 per bale. It is rather perplexing how business in silk could be carried out in Yokohama where the conditioning house and stocks have been destroyed. On the other hand, the

(Continued on Page 4)

Weather

Overcast and variable weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 79.0 and the minimum 56.3 the figures for the corresponding day last year being 77.5 and 56.3.

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Pres. Wilson, Oct. 10.

FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. Jefferson, Oct. 10.

FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Cordilliere, Oct. 12.

FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Malwa, Oct. 9.

TSAO KUN TO TAKE OFFICE AS PRESIDENT OCTOBER 10th

Envoy Is Dispatched To Welcome Him To Peking

FENGTIEN SILENT

Chang Denies Rumors Of War, But Is Prepared

(Eastern News Agency)

Peking, Oct. 5.—Immediately on the termination of the Presidential election today, the Kuowuyuan was officially notified that Marshal Tsao Kun had been elected President and at the same time telegrams were issued, reporting to that effect, to Marshal Tsao Kun, and military and civil governors of all provinces.

In the meantime, the Kuowuyuan held an emergency meeting, as a result of which circular telegrams have been issued throughout the country, announcing of the election of Marshal Tsao Kun as President, and Mr. Yuan Naikuan has been despatched to Paotingfu as a representative of the cabinet ministers in order to convey a sense of welcome to the new president.

The ministry of home affairs has already proceeded with preparations for the installation ceremony. It is expected that Mr. Wu Ching-lien, Speaker of the House of Representatives, will visit Paotingfu tomorrow, taking with him the certificate of the Presidential election and that Marshal Tsao Kun will enter the capital on the 8th or the 9th and then hold his inauguration ceremony on the 10th instant.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Oct. 4.—The election of a Vice-President is also being considered at this time, and it is understood that General Wu Pei-fu is in favor of General Wang Shih-chen being appointed to this post, but others advise that the

(Continued on Page 4)

LLOYD GEORGE IN NEW YORK; LAUDS AMERICA

George Washington Founder Of British Empire, He Declares

(BY UNITED PRESS)

New York, Oct. 5.—Former Premier David Lloyd George of Great Britain, his wife, and their daughter, landed here at noon today and were given a tumultuous welcome.

The former British chief of state was officially received by Butler Wright, assistant secretary of state and other notables. Later in the day he was the guest of honor at a luncheon tendered by the United Press to leading newspaper editors from all sections of the country.

Speaking at the luncheon, the former premier said that George Washington was the real founder of the British Empire because the lessons which Washington had taught saved England in the eighteenth century.

The speaker emphasized his belief that world stability was dependent upon the maintenance of Anglo-American friendship.

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Oct. 5.—Mr. Lloyd George arrived here today on board the s.s. Mauretania. He had to face a huge battery of reporters and photographers, and was subjected to a rapid fire of questions. He declared that the unhappiness resulting from the war was due to the ineffective operation of the Treaty of Versailles. The League of Nations, Mr. Lloyd George declared, could not be considered a going concern without the participation of the United States.

Owing to an anti-Lloyd George demonstration at the City Hall additional police were urgently requisitioned. The ex-Premier drove along Broadway in a motorcar decked with British flags and was heartily cheered throughout. Replying to an address of welcome,

(Continued on Page 6)

MEETING VOTES TO FLY COLORS AT HALF-MAST

Peking Election Looked Upon As National Disgrace

The Chinese National Colors will fly at half-mast in Shanghai on October 10, the Republican anniversary, as a mark of national disgrace for electing Tsao Kun as the new president, according to a resolution passed at a mass meeting held at the Temple of the Daughter of Heaven, North Honan Road yesterday afternoon. The meeting was attended by over 5,000 people, mostly shop-keepers and students.

Other resolutions passed included the immediate manufacture of iron statues for the Parliamentarians who accepted $5,000 each for casting their votes in favor of Tsao Kun and the circulating of a manifesto among the Constitutional provinces, the Southwest, Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang, Chekiang and other divisions, appealing for an organised effort to deprive Tsao Kun of his office and dissolve Parliament.

Meanwhile, various local organisations and individuals are flooding the Chinese press with adverse comment on the North China election. Feverish suggestions are being made to start a revolution against the North, while the Diplomatic Corps is asked to withhold recognition of the new administration.

Economic Agency Founded In Paris

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Oct. 5.—The Journal Officiel announces the establishment at Paris as from January 1, 1924, of an economic agency for the African mandated territories which will centralise and place at the disposal of the commerce of the metropolis information concerning the Cameroons and Togoland.

Bilking Barber Loses His License

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 6.—The Public Control Committee of the London County Council has revoked the massage License of a toilet saloon in the West End for overcharging Mr. Osada, a public prosecutor of Japan. Mr. Osada entered the shop for a haircut and shave, was induced to have a special hair treatment and was presented with an account for 5-½ guineas.

STRESEMANN OFFERS NEW CABINET TO REICHSTAG

Socialists Omitted From Proposed Ministry

ONLY SIX NAMED

Nationalists Prepare For Dictatorial Government

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Oct. 5.—The new German Ministry which was to present itself before the Reichstag today comprises:

Dr. Stresemann, Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Herr Brauns, Minister of Labor.

Dr. Gessler, Minister of the Reichswer and of the Interior.

Herr Fuchs, Minister of the Occupied Territory.

Herr Doppen Minister of Agriculture and Food.

The last-named is the only new element in the Cabinet. He is President of the Brandenburg Agriculturists' Association and is said to have some connections with the Nationalists. The new Cabinet, therefore, does not include any Socialists in spite of Dr. Stresemann's desire to retain the collaboration of the Socialist Minister Herr Sollmann. Whilst the Socialists are showing discouragement, the Right parties are showing arrogance. It is understood that the German Nationalists are holding themselves prepared for a dictatorial Cabinet, composed of persons like General von Gallwitz, General von Seekt, and the Nationalist leader, Dr. [illegible]. The intention ascribed to Dr. Stresemann, who appears to be inclined towards a dictatorship, of asking the Reichstag for the right to legislate by means of decrees in all matters, especially with regard to taking the necessary financial measures for currency reform, and the establishment of a levy on private property for the benefit of reparations. In compensation for the sacrifice imposed on capital, the rights of workers, unions and associations will be reduced and the 8-hour day done away with without a corresponding increase in wages. If the new Cabinet, formed outside the Coalition, cannot obtain the approbation of the Reichstag, it

(Continued on Page 2)

Who Will Be Republican Nominee To Succeed Harding?

Above, Charles E. Hughes, Leonard Wood, Frank O. Lowden & Robt. La Follette. Below, Calvin Coolidge, Hiram Johnson & Herbert Hoover.

BY virtue of his office President Calvin Coolidge becomes a likely candidate for the Republican nomination in 1924, which politicians agree would have been given to President Harding if he had lived. It is likely that Senator Hiram Johnson, of California; Senator Robert M. La Follette, Governor Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois; Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes, Governor General Leonard Wood, of the Philippines, and Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover will all be boomed by their followers for the honor of leading the party in the 1924 campaign.

ELIHU ROOT IS TENDERED POST AS AMBASSADOR

Former Secretary Of States Is Asked By Coolidge To Succeed Harvey

(BY UNITED PRESS)

Washington, Oct. 5.—President Calvin Coolidge tod y offered to Elihu Root of New York, former secretary of state, the post of ambassador to Great Britain as the successor to Col. George Harvey. It is expected that Mr. Root will decline, because of his age. Former Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, who was a prominent candidate for the Republican presidential nomination at the last convention, is prominently mentioned as a second choice.

(Exclusive China Press)

Washington, Oct. 6.—The acceptance of the resignations of Ambassador Harvey and Mr. Richard W. Child, the Ambassador to Italy marks the first big diplomatic change since the death of President Harding and Mr. Coolidge's elevation to office.

The resignations were received here with mingled relief and regret. A number of newspapers take the view that Ambassador Harvey has made a failure as the American representative in Great Britain, particularly because of several speeches he has delivered at important functions, one of which greatly embarassed the late President. Others hold to the view that he rendered valuable services at the Court of St. James.

It is said that Ambassador Child resigned because he found his position unduly burdensome financially, and universal regret met the news that he was leaving his post. He was also extremely popular in Italy.

The news of the resignation of Mr. Child came with such suddeness that there has been no talk of a possible successor. Col. Harvey's resignation has been rumored for some time and there are several active candidates for his post. No official word concerning their successor's is available, but the appointments, being President Coolidge's first important ones, are being watched with keen interest throughout the union.

Give Results Of Production Inquiry

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Oct. 5.—The International Labor Bureau has published the first of a series of pamphlets on the enquiry into production.

Sunday, The Day Of Rest? Not A Bit Of It Here

BY IRENE CORBALLY KUHN

Labor Day comes once a year in the United States of Activity. In poor old China every day, and especially Sunday, the justly famous day of rest elsewhere, is Labor Day.

In connection with this, among the world's greatest mistakes is that which has for years affixed to China the sobriquet of "languorous East." To the Chinese working classes there are no opening and closing hours, no alarm or time clocks to be punched viciously in the order named, no hour for lunch nor 5 o'clock whistle. Heaven, which protects the working girl (but doesn't pay her bills), has branch offices all over China, for the protection business here is a big job. It is not that the amahs require so much protection as that they require a little all the time.

China, and particularly Shanghai, is a busy little burgsky, as world tourists and just plain tourists, returning home all weighted down with mah-jongg sets, mandarin coats and cigarette holders, will tell you. They come out of the east that is way east of China, many of them staggering under the impression that cows still run around loose in Chicago and that Indians roam the Western "plains" of North America. They shed these illusions one by one as they progress across the continent.

"Oh but China will be just what we imagined," they say.

THE GRAND ILLUSION

What they imagine is too picturesque for words. It is, they believe, a land peopled almost entirely by tremendously finger-nailed moving picture mandarins who make life a continuous series of perils for Pauline and the 10 or 12 other white women who live here. There might even be a louise-jordanmiln Mr. Wu or two The Oriental landscape they expect to see is a flowery plain bordered by pagodas on the north, east, south and west, with temples cluttering up what's left and sacred cows and cowlets wandering hither, thither and yonder.

The people, outside of the m. p. mandarins, are poor but honest, whose chief occupation is listening to the tea grow and feeding the red-billed swans that high-step around in the lily ponds.

The mysterious Orient! The languourous idyllic East! Where the only sounds to disturb the perfumed air are the temple bells and the tinkle of sweet voices accompanying the music of jade flutes! In the words of all comedians, past, present and future, it is to laugh long, heartily and withal boisterously.

China is the land of the great disillusionment for the imaginative tourist.

THEN, DISILLUSION

The ship sails up the Whangpoo. Instead of temples there are factories. For pagodas substitute young skyscrapers, boasting steam heat, elevators

(Continued on Page 2)

DUTCH POSTAL SAVINGS BANK CLOSES DOORS

Depositors To Be Paid After Temporary Embargo, Government Says

(Reuter's Service)

The Hague, Oct. 4.—It is announced that the Savings Bank established by the Government three years ago with postal and "Giro" service, the latter being similar to the British clearing system, has suspended operations.

There is great consternation in that connection as £52,000,000 have been deposited by 120,000 people, many of whom placed all their cash there, but it is officially stated that the Government guarantees the full amount due to the public, only there will be a temporary embargo on the credit balances in order to rectify thousands of errors in the accounts, after which the Giro will resume operations. Meanwhile account holders requiring cash will receive advances from private banks on certificates from the Giro with regard to their balances.

oolidge Opposes Debt Cancellation

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, Oct. 5.—It is stated at the White house that President Coolidge unalterably opposes cancellation of the debts owed to the United States by European countries.

Taylor Gets Possession Of Astor Road Premises And Damages For $500

Asiatic Motors, Inc. Loses In Legal Battle In U. S. Court Over New Garage Site

Possession of the premises at 1-2 Astor Road and damages for $500 were awarded Mr. James B. Taylor from the Asiatic Motors, Inc. in a judgment handed down by Judge Charles S. Lobingier in the United States Court for China yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Taylor, through his counsel, Schuhl and Schoenfeld, alleged that Mr. Grant Mark of the Asiatic Motors had forcibly ejected his coolies from the premises, which were in course of construction for a garage, and sued for lawful possession and damages as a result of the delay in completing the garage.

Judge Lobingier held that "entry by driving away the lawful possessor's servants with a display of force in the night time is wrongful if not forcible and necessitates restitution."

Haskell and Moss appeared for the defendant.

The complete judgment follows:

"This is an action for trespass upon, and dispossession of plaintiff, from certain premises in Shanghai. Both parties claim through John A. Raynes to whom on August 1, 1923, the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., owner of the premises, gave the following instrument.

"We beg to confirm the arrangements made whereby we rent to you for a period of seventeen months viz: from August 1, 1923 to December 31, 1924, at a monthly rental of Tls. 150:—the vacant site on which were formerly the premises No. 1-2 Astor Road." (Ex. 2.)

On August 13, Mr. Raynes wrote plaintiff:

"I hereby confirm that I have sublet to you the vacant site known as No. 1-2 Astor Road and now agreed to be leased to me by the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., at the same rent and upon the same terms as they have leased this site to me.

In the event of my obtaining a renewal of this lease, you are to have the benefit of it.

It is understood and agreed between us that in consideration of this arrangement I am to receive 10 percent of the profit at your garage upon the site in Astor Road."

The day following he wrote the owners:

"Regarding your confirmation of my lease of the vacant corner, I thank you very much, but if I remember rightly in my conversation with Mr. Peebles, we agreed that, as we were to put up the building the rent was not to begin until we were ready to begin operations.

The plans are to pass the Council Thursday and we will then be in a position to commence work. However will take this up immediately with

(Continued on Page 28)

CURZON SEES GRAVE CRISIS LOOMING IN RUHR FIGHT

Britain Awaiting New Proposals From France

URGES DISCUSSION

'We Have Right To Be Consulted', He Tells Parley

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 5.—Marquess Curzon in his speech at the Imperial Conference said that we welcomed our Allies victory in the Ruhr, if victory it was, but pointed out that, as the British Government had anticipated, this had produced the beginnings of internal disruption in Germany. The disruption was not merely an ominous political symptom but had a portentous economic significance, as it meant the ultimate disappearance of the debtor himself. He added that Britain was awaiting and expecting the next proposals from France. Britain was quite ready to receive and discuss in a friendly spirit the measures France now proposed to take. Marquess Curzon laid stress on the British right to be consulted.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs expressed the opinion that the German surrender should have been made three months ago, but he suspected that no German Government could at that time have survived a surrender. It was at present uncertain whether Dr. Stresemann, who had had the courage and wisdom to take this step, would survive. Were we, however, any nearer a settlement? Would reparations begin to flow in?

SEEKS CONFERENCE

Marquess Curzon intimated that the Government thought that the time for a discussion between the Allies had come. He said that he had not concealed the British view in his conversations with the French Ambassador and it had the approval of Mr. Baldwin, who recently did so much by his visit to Paris to recreate a friendly atmosphere after the rather heated discharge of the rival guns.

The German Government, the Foreign Secretary continued, were, so far as he could gather, sincere in their intentions and had taken the steps required, though it might be too much to expect abandonment of resistance to be followed instantly by enthusiastic co-operation.

Marquess Curzon declared that "our position in Cologne gives us the right to be consulted in any local arrangements that may be proposed, and that position we have no intention to abandon. Our reparation claim, willing as we have been to pare it down in the interests of a settlement, renders it impossible that any such settlement could be reached without our co-operation. Our stake in the economic recovery of Europe, which in some respects affects us more than Germany's immediate neighbor, makes us long for an issue. We have already shown our willingness by unexampled concessions to contribute to it."

CAN'T PAY ALL

Earlier in his speech, the Foreign Secretary said that no sane person ever expected that Germany would be able fully to pay the £6,600,000,000 fixed by the Reparations Commission. He described Mr. Bonar Law's proposal, totally to cancel the French and Italian war debts to Britain, if his proposals were accepted, as startling though unrecognised generosity. He said that it could not be denied that the sanguine expectations with which the Ruhr occupation had begun had been largely falsified by results. The Government had more than once indicated their willingness to discuss security with the French Government if security was in their mind. Marquess Curzon declared that after the last French and Belgian replies our capacity for useful intervention was manifestly exhausted.

The Foreign Secretary, in the only other part of his speech published, vigorously defended the British policy in the Near East. He said that the Lausanne Treaty was not such as might have been signed had the Powers maintained a united front on all

peace, but it was the best obtainable in the circumstances.

GRECO-GREEK PACT

Marquess Curzon sketched his efforts to end the ill-judged and ill-fated Turco-Greek hostilities. It was said that the task had not been rendered easier by the Franklin Bouillon agreement, which had encouraged the Turkish pretensions. Britain alone had saved the situation in the crisis after the Turkish victory over Greece and had prevented an invasion of Europe. He claimed that the solution regarding the Straits was eminently favorable to British Imperial interests.

The Foreign Secretary thought that the final restoration of peace in the Near East, the freedom of the Straits, the pacification of the entire block of Near East countries, and the enhanced prestige of Britain in Turkey, together with appeasement in all Moslem countries, sufficiently justified the British labors at Lausanne.

A very hard task awaited Turkey. Marquess Curzon expressed the opinion that she would experience great disillusionments and many disappointments and some of the fruits she claimed to have garnered would turn out Dead Sea apples in her mouth, but in making her great experiment she started with a complete absence of resentment on our part and a sincere expression of our Britain's goodwill.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 5.—Mr. Stanley Bruce, the Australian Prime Minister, and the other Common wealth delegates arrived in London today to attend the Imperial and Economic Conferences.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 5.—It is understood that the portions of Marquess Curzon's statement to the Imperial Conference to be published particularly refer to the German situation and the British attitude with regard to the Ruhr. It is believed that the question of the limit of territorial waters, which has been the subject of discussion between Britain and the United States, will also be submitted to the Conference in order to enable the Dominion Prime Ministers to express their views before a definite decision is reached.

Well informed quarters do not entirely rule out the possibility of the British Government agreeing to the porposal of the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, for a 12-mile limit.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 5—Marquess Curzon occupied a three-hour sitting of the Imperial Conference this morning in reviewing the foreign situation throughout the world.

The greater part of the speech was necessarily confidential as Marquess Curzon supplemented a written communication on the last two years by giving the delegates orally the inner history of that period and explaining the workings of British policy since 1921.

It was decided that certain parts of the speech relating to matters of urgent importance should be published verbally later in the day and it was pointed out that this was departure from the procedure of all previous conferences.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin communicated a message from the King thanking the Empire Premiers for the generous terms of their address on the occasion of the opening of the Conference and trusting that the deliberations would lead to a solution of many grave problems, the settlement of which was so necessary to the Commonwealth of British nations.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 5—The Imperial Economic Conference this afternoon continued its discussion on matters for facilitating Empire trade.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 5.—The first week's work of the Imperial and Economic Conferences has been devoted to laying the foundations of the main discussions.

All the Imperial delegates will examine Marquess Curzon's expose during the week-end, and it is anticipated that Monday will be devoted to speeches in reply, when it is an open secret that there will be no little searching of heart.

It is impossible, however, for the general public to follow the discussions, as the most important parts of them will not see the light of day.

One of the features of the first week has been a notable battle behind the scenes in the interests of publicity. Some of the delegates, especially the Canadians, urged the fullest publicity, while methods of secrecy found a doughty champion in Mr. Baldwin. It is believed that the fight continued to the very end of Marquess Curzon's statements, but open methods carried the day. There is still some fear among the Dominion representatives, however, that the publicity conceded may not accord with their hopes and desires, and probably more will be heard on the question.

Stresemann Plans His New Cabinet

(Continued from Page 1)

would probably find itself hustled into dissolving the Assembly.

It is reported that the movement to resume work is continuing in the occupied territory. At Duesseldorf the workers' councils have decided to resume work in the metal industry. At Bochum the municipality has paid 6,888,000,000,000 marks for the costs of the occupation. Mining has recommenced in the Hannibal Mine in Pits 1, 2 and 3, belonging to Krupp's. At Gelsenkirchen work has been resumed in all factories.

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, Oct. 6.—Efforts to reach an understanding are again being made between the political parties with a view to reformation of a Coalition Government but a compromise has not yet been reached on the question of revision of the eight-hour day act, one of the chief stumbling-blocks.

The Reichstag will meet this afternoon when Dr. Stresemann hopes to present the new cabinet and make a declaration of policy.

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, Oct. 5.—The Democratic Party today passed a resolution that it was unable to support a Government having no parliamentary basis. As the majority of the other parties have adopted the same view, it is believed that Dr. Stresemann will now try to form a Cabinet supported by the Parliamentary Parties.

Direct Radio From Warsaw To America

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Oct. 6.—Yesterday a wireless service between Poland and America was inaugurated at Warsaw through the station which has just been completed.

Sunday A Day Of Rest? Not A Bit Of It Here

(Continued from Page 1)

and adding machines; where there should be sleek, subtle mandarins with retinues of servants there are shouting, filthy coolies, too obvious for words.

"Why," cry the newcomers, "it's just like home only dirtier and busier."

And thus another run is chalked up for the iconoclasts in the neat little game of Reality vs. Romance.

However, there is balm in Gilead and it isn't just like home. There is this essential difference as we noted at the top of page one. There is no day of rest in China.

From the ricsha coolie who hauls you and the wheelbarrow coolies who haul your trunks or the materials for your neighbor's dwelling, to the amah who rubs your head and the change shop man who crosses your palm with silver for U. S. gold, every day is workday. The sampan sammie rows his fare as faithfully and assiduously across the Whangpoo as does the ferryman on the Styx who has been doing his stuff since Cleo checked out and went over to join Anthony.

Up and down The Bund the traffic is just as heavy as usual, with the omission of the chariot races staged on weekdays by the brokers on their clattering buggies.

The Chinese sock and garter merchants who roam the streets with their wares and supports chant their buy-buy song as if there wasn't any competition from the choir of the little church around the corner.

THE DAY OF UNREST

This Oriental industry works havoc with any foreign disposition to make Sunday what it is supposed to be—a day of rest. It is usually on Sunday, for instance, that the roofer undertakes to repair the housetop or the chimney. Sunday is also popular with the steam heating contractors; they seem to be able to hammer in steam connections better on that day than on any other.

And, as a general rule, the people who live above you adopt Chinese customs on this day, although they are peace-loving citizens the rest of the week. They practice golf shots, play tag with the furniture and behave mules and elephants playfully at each other, judging from the disastrous results on your anticipated repose, to say nothing of the plaster of the ceiling.

We have no Sabbath calm in China!

RESERVE RULING IN MARINE CASE AT MIXED COURT

Complainant Alleges Dismissal Because He Reported Ship Unfit To Sail

Judgment was reserved by Assessor Whitamore and Magistrate Li of the Mixed Court yesterday at the conclusion of the case brought by Captain J. Roberts against Ong Ching-zai, owner of the steamer Sri Samud, in which wrongful dismissal is alleged and payment of salary due is claimed.

The complainant alleges that he was forcibly removed from the ship, on which he was chief officer, by the Hongkong Water Police, being taken to the police station and then to the Sailors' Home. He claims that he was removed at the instigation of Captain P. A. Miller, agent for the owners of the vessel, and not by the master, Captain Hansen, whose duty it should have been to bring any complaint he had to make before the Consul for Siam. The dismissal is alleged to have been caused by complainant's informing the captain that the ship was overloaded to the extent of five inches—a point which opposing counsel maintained and denied heatedly.

Mr. H. D. Rodger, appearing for Capt. Roberts, declared that it was apparent his client had been put off the ship because of making this report. The vessel, he said, was in a dangerous condition, having a hole in her bottom and Captain Roberts objected to her sailing.

Mr. Snyder, representing the owners, denied that the ship was overloaded, stating that it had been passed by the Hongkong authorities, who found her not to be overloaded.

Mr. Rodger maintained however, that by the plan of the vessel and the books it was evident the ship was overloaded five inches.

PARIS-LONDON RATE

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Oct. 5.—The Paris-London cross-rate is quoted today at: £1=76.665 francs.

Old Arson Case Is Revived As Coolie Is Nabbed

An arson case dating back to February 22, 1922 was recalled yesterday when a Chinese named Zen Dah-ching was brought into the Mixed Court by Sergeant J. A. Isaacs in connection with a blaze which occurred in a shipping hong at 188 Fokien Road.

The complaint was made by the proprietor of the hong, who declared that he was lured out of town and that during his absence the place was fired. The man charged yesterday was a coolie employed by the firm, but it is alleged that the man responsible for the blaze was the Chinese who accompanied the hong proprietor away from the city. The case was remanded one week by Assessor Ferrajolo and Magistrate Loh and a warrant was ordered to issue for the arrest of three other Chinese implicated in the affair.

Yangtze Defense Is Planned By Tuchuns

(Eastern News Agency)

Hankow, Oct. 6.—As a result of the joint conference of Hupeh Kiangse, Kiangsu and Anhui regarding the defence of the Yangtsz Valley, an agreement, consisting of twelve items, has already been concluded, holding the signatory provinces responsible for the maintenance of peace and order in the region referred to above. General Hsiao Yao-nan, Tuchun of Hupeh, has been recommended to be Commander in-Chief of the Joint Defence of the Yangtsze. It is reported, in this connection, that the reason why they have concluded such an agreement is to put a stop to the alleged attempt on the part of the Powers concerned for the organization of a combined fleet with the defence of the Yangtsze River in view.

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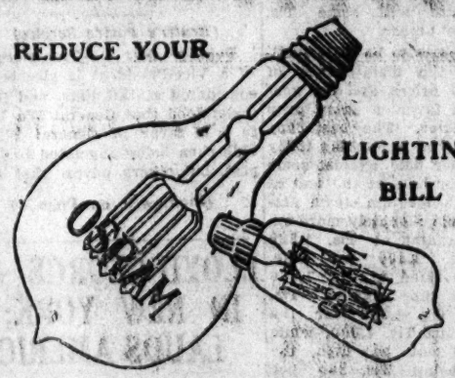

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SECOND KEARNEY CASE GOES ON TRIAL TOMORROW

Alleged Purchase Of Munitions In Korea And Sale Here

Captain L. D. Kearny will go on trial before Judge Charles S. Lobingier in the United States Court for the second time at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning on the charge of having imported arms and ammunition into China from certain Russian vessels at Gensan, Korea, last Spring.

Captain Kearny is alleged to have purchased the arms and munitions at Gensan from the horde of Russian refugees there, and with having imported them into China on the s.s. Eldorado, which he is said to have chartered from the Russians on behalf of the Chekiang provincial government for whom he asserts he was acting as advisor on naval matters. The arms are alleged to have been sold to the Chekiang provincial authorities who recently declared their independence of Peking.

The charge on which Captain Kearny will appear tomorrow morning began the series of arms cases now before the American authorities and resulted in Kearny's arrest in Chekiang, in the arrest of Mr. C. V. Stein at Mukden, where he was said to be acting as advisor to Chang Tso-lin, and the arrest of Mrs. Elizabeth Stein and 'Mal' Maloney in Shanghai, all on charges of conspiracy in the importation of the arms and munitions.

All were held for trial before Judge Lobingier when they appeared before Commissioner Lurton for preliminary hearings, but the cases have not been set for trial pending the completion of the Kearny cases, which overlap the other cases.

It is probable that U. S. District Attorney Leonard G. Husar, who is prosecuting the case, will call all, or some, of these named as witnesses for the prosecution. Mr. C. S. Franklin, who defended Captain Kearny in the first trial, will also appear for him tomorrow morning.

Wedding

STOCKS-POVAH

The quiet wedding of Miss Edith Allen Povah, of Liverpool, and of Mr. Charles Walter Stocks of the British American Tobacco Co., Hankow, was celebrated in the Holy Trinity Cathedral yesterday morning.

The Rev. Dean Symons officiated and Mr. R. C. Young was at the organ.

Mr. G. S. V. Bidwell gave away the bride, who was dressed in a three piece suit of crepe au lait moroccain crepe, with hat to match, and her shower bouquet was of tea roses.

Mr. C. L. Conrady acted as best man.

A reception was later held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bidwell, 206 Avenue Roi Albert, for the intimate friends of the family.

Mr. and Mrs. Stocks left last night for Ningpo, and, later will visit Peking and Tientsin before returning to Hankow, where they will make their home.

The Silk Market

(Continued from Page 1)

silk producing areas in Japan are reported to be damaged to a small extent. The principal loss is to the stocks that were stored in the warehouses in Yokohama, this being set down roughly at about 30,000 bales. Trading in Japanese silk must necessarily for the time being be transferred to Kobe, where boats are beginning to call for the cargo.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
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SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 2/6.
DR LECLERC Med Co., Haverstock Rd., N. W. 3. London.
SEE TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS.

MUTT & JEFF

(Copyright 1923 By H. C. Fisher, Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off).

Mutt Might Try Arbitration

By Bud Fisher

YES, JEFF, I'M A CHANGED MAN! I'M BOSS IN MY HOUSE NOW!
INTERESTING IF TRUE, MUTT!
JUST TO DEFY MY WIFE I HUNG THAT LION'S HEAD PAINTING IN THE LIVING ROOM AND PUT HER MOTHER'S PICTURE IN THE ATTIC!
THAT'LL PLEASE THE LION TAMERS!
YOU BET! NO LONGER AM I GONNA BE A SLAVE IN MY OWN HOME!
I GOTTA HAND IT TO YOU!
I'M A REAL LION TAMER AND THAT LION'S PICTURE ON THE WALL GOES TO PROVE IT!
MY LION PICTURE!
ASHES
MOTHER
TEE HEE!
318

News Brevities

Mr. M. Thomas Tchou of the Industrial department of the National Commitee, who has just completed a world tour, will speak at the Sunday Service League services at Martyr's Memorial Hall this afternoon at 5 o'clock on "Impressions of My World Tour."

• • •

Dr. W. W. Peter, who went to Japan as a member of the American Red Cross relief unit, will speak on "Relief Work in Japan" at the Navy Y.M.C.A. this afternoon at 5 oclock.

• • •

The Home Economics Department of the American Woman's Club has found it necessary to postpone its opening meeting originally announced for October 10 until October 17. Further announcement will be made later.

• • •

The Chingkiang Native Banks and the Shanghai Women's Political Association have endorsed Sir Robert Ho Tung's proposal for a Round-Table Conference.

• • •

Mr. Hsu Yuan, Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, gave a tea-reception to Chinese newspapermen at his Bubbling Well Road Bureau yesterday. His proposed scheme to dredge the Soochow Creek was outlined by him, after which he invited questions from those attending.

• • •

Two Chinese convicted of the armed highway robbery of a compatriot in Louza district were sentenced to five years' imprisonment each by the Mixed Court yesterday, expulsion from the Settlement to follow the expiration of their terms. A third man was dismissed but a warrant was ordered issued for another Chinese implicated.

• • •

The proprietor of an opium smoking establishment at 718 Peking Road was fined $30, or one month's imprisonment, at the Mixed Court yesterday.

• • •

Among passengers arriving from Hongkong on the Empress of Russia were Mr. and Mrs. H. Y. Irwine, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Hickling, Mr. F. A. Leitao, Mr. D. L. Newbigging, and Major and Mrs. B. H. Winder.

• • •

Mr. G. G. M. Vereker has arrived at Peking to assume his duties as Second Secretary at the British Embassy.

• • •

There will be races at Kiangwan on next Wednesday afternoon. The first starting bell will be rung at 1:30 o'clock.

• • •

500 workers in the Yung Chong Match factory, at Pootung are on strike. One of the leaders has been arrested by the police.

• • •

Jascha Heifetz, the violinist, who recently appeared here at the Town Hall, has been very warmly received in his concerts at Peking and Tientsin, according to Northern newspapers.

• • •

The Tientsin Mothers Club, the Women's Social Service Club and the Music Study Club in Tientsin have all been amalgamated into the Tientsin Woman's Club.

• • •

Mr. R. D. Goodrich has been elected president of the board of the Tientsin American School for the ensuing year.

• • •

We regret that, through a printers' error, the heading to the advertisement of the "New Maxim's Cafe" in yesterday's issue of The China Press appeared as "Maxim's Cafe."

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. A. Y. Gowen, who recently made a trip around the world in the yacht Speejacks, sailed for the United States on the Empress of Russia.

• • •

Mr. W. W. Stovell was among passengers sailing on the Empress of Russia.

SCHOOLS IN ANNAM

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Oct. 5.—In 1913 and 1914 there were in Annam 29 schools, attended by 2,200 pupils. In 1921 there were 784 schools and 33,004 pupils.

MORTON HOSPITAL
Special Attention to Surgical Diagnosis. Radium for Cancer, and Modern Treatment for Diabetes.
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67!

Armed Robberies Beat All Records

Armed robberies reported to the police last year totaled 46.

Yesterday — with nearly three months yet to go before they have a full year's working opportunities—67 armed robberies had been committed in the Settlement in 1923.

The sixty-seventh armed robbery occurred at 399 Myburgh Road where three men, two of whom were armed with pistols, entered the cigarette and exchange shop of Nyung Nyung loong and robbed the till of $30 in small money.

Tsao Kun To Take Office October 10

(Continued from Page 1)

selection should be made from outside the Chihli party.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Oct. 6.—The Cabinet yesterday evening decided to issue a circular telegram to the provinces announcing the election of Marshal Tsao Kun. It was also suggested that the members of the cabinet should go to Paotingfu today to offer congratulations and a special train was held in readiness. Eventually, however, only the Minister of Commerce proceeded to Paotingfu accompanied by Mr. Huang Kai-men, the Grand Master of Ceremonies, and General Hsu Teng-chieh, the Chief Aide-de-Camp, representing the Presidency staff. It is expected that Mr. Wu Ching-lian will also go to Paotingfu today to give Marshal Tsao Kun the election certificate.

Efforts are being made to push forward the drafting of the Constitution as a part of it must be proclaimed before October 10.

General Wang Chen-ping left for Tientsin today to collect money with which to cash the cheques of $5,000 each for the Members of Parliament voting at yesterday's election.

It is expected that General Tsao Kun will arrive in Peking before October 10 when certain cabinet changes may be expected.

(Eastern News Agency)

Mukden, Oct. 5.—The attitude of the Fengtien faction towards the election of Tsao Kun is still one of wait-and-see. The rumor that the Fengtien faction has declared war against the Chihli faction is an absolute canard, though it is true that Marshal Chang Tso-lin on the 1st instant issued a circular telegram, announcing his opposition to the assumption of Presidency by Marshal Tsao Kun.

While wild rumors are now rife in connection with Marshal Chang's plan of performing the autumnal military manoeuvers, they are all without the least foundation, for Marshal Chang is alleged to have declared that he has no intention to carry on the manoeuvers on a large scale.

In case the Chihli faction attempts to invate Fengtien, Marshal Chang says, he is of course determined to accept a battle in self-defence but he has neither hostile intention nor has he as yet made any war like preparations against Chihli. The relations of Fengtien and Chihli, therefore, concludes Marshal Chang, must depend upon the attitude of the Chihli faction.

China Denies Blame For Melotto Death

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Oct. 4.—Official sources do not admit that the local authorities in Hupeh by withdrawal of the soldiers attacking the bandits who held Father Melotto were to blame "for the unfortunate incident," by which is meant the brutal murder of an unoffending foreigner.

They explain that what was supposed to be a withdrawal of troops was merely an exchange of garrisons by two local commanders and that the local authorities cannot be charged with neglect of duty.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Oct. 4.—Military circles report that the 50th brigade of Hupeh under General Hsiao Yao-nan has arrived at Yochow, and that two more brigades are on their way thither from Honan.

China is Trying
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"Fleet Church" Here Today For Officers And Men Of American Ships In Harbor

Unusual Service To Be Held This Morning At The New Navy Y.M.C.A; Chaplain Riddle To Officiate

(Contributed)

Shanghai has been for years the most popular and cosmopolitan assemblying place in the world for the Navies of the various nations, and every citizen and tourist is familiar with the sight of officers and sailors—in the clubs, hotels, shops and restaurants and on the streets, as they enjoy themselves on shore leave.

But never before has this port witnessed American sailormen from the Seven Seas assemble ashore on a Sunday morning at a "Fleet Church."

Last Sunday the so-called "church compartment" on the flagship Huron was so crowded that it was difficult to seat the men with comfort, and, of necessity, larger and better adapted quarters had to be located, where both officers and men and their families could conveniently meet to worship. This need was cordially met by the Y. M. C. A. at the request of the Commander-in-Chief.

On a Sunday morning every American naval vessel carrying a chaplain ceases its routine duties for a brief period while officers and men gather to worship. Shortly before the hour appointed by the Commanding Officer, masters-at-arms pass through the decks calling out, "the smoking lamp is out" as a signal that church is about to be held. Then, as the ship's bell tolls and as the bugler sounds the "church call", the church pennant is hoisted aloft—the only flag which ever soars above the national colors—and this only in recognition of America's belief that her God shall ever lead the State.

The Fleet Church at the "Y", of course, cannot duplicate the ship's service, but the same feeling that America is a Christian nation and that her sons and servants shall fittingly worship their God will be present.

The music of the Admiral's orchestra, the old familiar hymns and the chaplain's simple address will carry the same ring of simple, American sincerity characteristic of the service aboard a man-o'-war.

Little is known of the American fighting forces' activity save that of battle, drills and shore leave. Yet the American sailor carries, either on his ship or in his fleet, a chaplain whose duty it is to look out for his spiritual needs, to minister to him when he is sick or in trouble, to marry him or his shipmates and baptise their children, and to bury any comrade who must be placed to rest in a foreign land.

Denominational lines are as thin as a gauze thread in the service and the "padre" is never known as a "Methodist" or "Baptist" of "Episcoplian," but as merely "a chaplain," a term which can best be translated as " a Christian minister of the Navy."

When the services of a particular church, such as the Roman Catholic church, are required, the commanding officer, or the chaplain himself, makes the necessary arrangements for confessions and a celebration of the Mass. In like manner every effort is made to meet the Jewish spiritual needs on the great holidays of the Jewish year. And at the heart of the spiritual life of the Navy are the great American traditions—freedom of worship and a sincere respect for God.

Navy regulations run well up into the thousands, and yet two of the first three are given over to an observance of the worship of the nation's God. And the spirit is never one of sanctimony or ecclesiasticism, but one of true service and help.

THE WORK AT YOKOHAMA

Prior to the Fleet's arrival at Shanghai, two weeks had been spent among the reeking and smouldering ruins of Yokohama. There you could have seen dozens of sailors with picks and shovels toiling hour after hour in a hot sun, searching for the American dead. And there, as the sun dropped low, you might have seen them carry out a form that once was human; carry it carefully to where it might be properly cremated. That night, in the carpenter's shop of the flagship, you would have seen men working on mahogany, metallic coffins and sturdy crosses. And on the day following you might have followed them to the little Naval Plot in the cemetery, where a prayer was said over the American stranger in the strange land.

In all you could have counted twelve newly made graves, with their crosses bearing the names of men and women and children whom the men of the navy were protecting, even in death.

The navy of today is not an iron-fisted navy, nor a pleasure surfeited navy. It is a navy that loves American ideals as passionatley as it loves America itself. And in this simple expression of those ideals today at church the citizens of Shanghai may witness what the "fleet within its gates" stands for. And the people of Shanghai will be welcomed by the American Navy at their church service.

TODAY'S SERVICE

The service, to be held at the Navy Y. M. C. A., Hongkong and Szechuen Roads, at 10:30 a.m., will be conducted by Chaplain T. P. Riddle, who will preach the sermon.

Cotton Men Seek Way Out Of Crisis

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 6 — A conference attended by the most important organisation of employers and operatives of the cotton trade was held today to consider if means could be adopted to remedy the present crisis in the cotton trade. The meeting ultimately passed a resolution in favor of further meetings between master and men.

Lloyd George In New York; Lauds America

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Lloyd George explained that his visit had no official status and that he regarded it as a reward for years of struggle for the cause of the people.

David Lloyd George, famous war premier of Great Britain, who has just landed in New York intends to formally thank the Dominion of Canada for its loyal support during the great struggle, and to respond to thousands of invitations to visit various cities in the United States that have poured in upon him since he went out of office over a year ago. He is accompanied by Mrs. Lloyd George, Miss Meghan Lloyd George and A. J. Sylvester, secretary. In New York he was met by Sir Alfred Cope, who preceded Lloyd George to America by several weeks in order to complete the final arrangements for the tour.

At New York he will be entertained by the United Press Associations at an informal luncheon at the Biltomore Hotel where he will meet with the principal eastern American newspaper publishers. This lunch, however, will be informal and any remarks that the ex-premier will make will be confidential. Newton D. Baker, general counsel of the United Press, former secretary of war for the United States, will formally welcome Lloyd George to the United States. From Montreal Lloyd George will go to Ottawa where he will be formally received. Thence to Ottawa and Toronto. From Toronto he will proceed to Winnipeg, delivering his final Canadian address at that point.

The Welsh organisations of America have presented Lloyd George with a private car for his visit in the United States. The car will meet him at Winnipeg and in it he will proceed to St. Paul and Minneapolis where he will make his first formal American address. From Minneapolis he goes to Chicago where he will address an American newspaper meeting and then go to Springfield Ill., to visit the tomb of Abraham Lincoln. He will then visit St. Louis and Kansas City, making one of his principal addresses at the last named point.

There is a very strong effort being made upon the part of San Francisco and Seattle to bring the distinguished Briton to the Pacific coast but up to the date of his sailing he had not definitely promised to go further west than Kansas City. It is his plan to return east from that city, visiting Louisville, Indianapolis and Cleveland and then going to Pittsburg where he will attend an important Welsh society meeting. From Pittsburg he goes to Washington where he will be received by the President and entertained for two days. He then plans upon going to Richmond, Va., where he hopes to personally visit some of the battle fields of the American Civil War. Upon his return north he will visit the Gettysburg battlefield, and call upon Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania. He will visit Independence Hall at Philadelphia and attend another Welsh meeting at Scranton, Pa., and then go to New York where he will make his final and most important American speech. He expects to sail at once, returning to London in time for the opening of Parliament during the middle of November.

"I am going Canada and to the United States," said Lloyd George in a statement issued to the United Press before sailing, "to formally thank the people of those two great countries for the loyal support they rendered me during the progress of the World War. That is my duty. Since I have left office I have literally received thousands of invitations to visit cities all over the United States and Canada. I cannot but be sensible of the warmth of those invitations, and it is but natural that I should desire to accept some of them. Unfortunately I can visit but only a few of the points that I would be so glad to see.

"In the United States I am chiefly interested in visiting the grave of Lincoln, whom I regard as one of the great men in the world's history, and in visiting the battle fieds about Richmond and at Gettysburg. Robert E. Lee was one of the world's greatest military men and I want to go over some of the scenes of his great efforts.

"I am going to make two set speches in America. One of these will probably be at Kansas City. I regard the central west as the real heart of America, and the opinion of the people of the central west controls America in the end. The other address will be made in New York. I may make some other talks but they will be mere expressions of good will. I am going to tell the people of American what I think of the exsisting world wide situation and discuss with them, in particular, on the choatic European situation. I cannot presume to tell the American people what they ought to do but I am going to tell them what I would like to see them do. My talks will be very straightforward and very frank."

Bank Of China Head Resigns His Office

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Oct. 4.—Mr. Wang Keh-ming, the Governor of the Bank of China, refused some time ago to accept the post of Minister of Finance owing to his desire not to bring any undue political influence into his duties at the bank.

Mr. Wang also wished to avoid any harmful consequences to the Bank on account of such refusal, as, at the same time, he tendered his resignation to the Government as Governor of the Bank of Chna and the Government granted him three months leave.

In order to make his position clear, Mr. Wang definitely tendered his resignation to the Directors of the Bank of China and yesterday it was accepted by the Board with regret. Mr. Chin Hwang, one of the Directors of the Bank, will probably be elected today to fill the position vacated by Mr. Wang Keh-ming.

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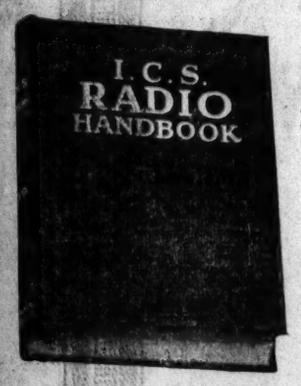

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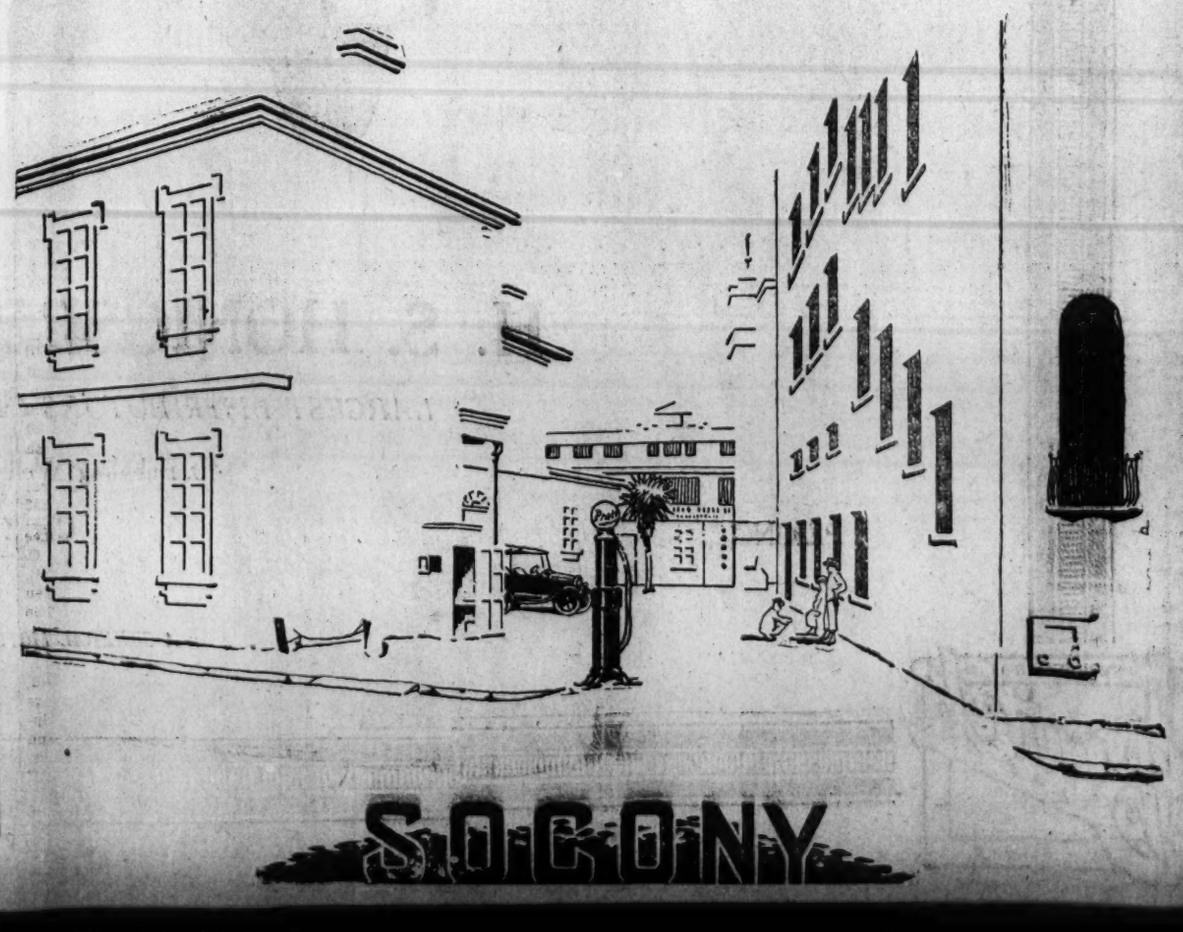

SOCONY

THREE TRAFFIC CHARGES BEFORE U.S. COMMISSIONER

All Found Guilty, Solomon Fined Costs

Three charges of traffic violations against Americans were brought before U. S. Commissioner Nelson E. Lurton yesterday morning, and in all three cases convictions were recorded. Mr. L. C. Solomon was fined the costs of the action and Mr. Leonard W. Hartigan and Mr. Pinkard were found guilty and warned.

Mr. Solomon was charged with having parked his car in front of Kelly and Walsh's on Nanking Road for 25 minutes on September 23, causing an obstruction since it is prohibited to park there. His car, according to Sub-Inspector Milne, was parked within a few yards of two anti-parking signs.

Mr. Solomon admitted having left the car there several minutes while he went inside to purchase a book but denied that it had caused an obstruction. He did not see the 'no parking' signs he said and ascribed the charge against him to the fact that several weeeks ago he was up on a similar charge but acquitted and Sub-Inspector Milne, he said, had said "I'll get you yet." Inspector Milne denied the allegation.

Mr. Hartigan was charged with having driven his car on Nanking Road on September 27 without rear or front lights. He pleaded guilty but explained that he had turned the lights on as soon as his attention had been called to them by the police officer.

Mr. Pinkard was charged with having driven his Ford at Hardoon and Bubbling Well Roads without a tail light. He had been warned ten times previously Inspector Kinipple, who prosecuted, asserted. Mr. Pinkard admitted that it was possible his tail light was not on as he had had trouble with it.

"And it's perfectly possible to have ten reports about it especially if you pass three or four policemen the same night," he said. He was warned.

Chang Tso-lin Still On Fence

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Oct. 4.—General Li Chi-chun, who went to Mukden as special peace envoy to Marshal Chang Tso-lin, has returned and proceeded to Paotingfu to report.

It is understood that General Chang Tso-lin's reply was ambiguous, that he indicated that his sole desire was to protect his own territory.

General Li also endeavored to presuade the Manchurian M.P.'s to come to Peking and participate in the presidential election.

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The Shanghai Hotels, Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on Monday, the 15th day of October, 1923, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely:—

1. That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with The Hongkong Hotel Company Limited whose Registered Office is situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and with a view thereto that this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Walter John Hawker, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up with full power to delegate all or any of his duties as he in his absolute discretion may think fit for the purpose of appointing a person or Corporation in Shanghai in the Republic of China to act in conjunction with him and under his control and as his Agent for the purpose of carrying out such liquidation.
2. That the Conditional Agreement submitted to the Meeting for the Amalgamation of this Company with The Hongkong Hotel Company Limited upon the terms (*inter alia*) of the acquisition by The Hongkong Hotel Company Limited of the complete undertaking, business, goodwill and property of this Company in return for the issue to members of this Company (other than The Hongkong Hotel Company Limited) of Two shares of the Hongkong Hotel Company Limited of the nominal value of Ten Dollars ($10.00) each credited as fully paid up in respect of each and every complete share held by such members of this Company respectively, be and the same is hereby approved and that the Liquidator be and he is hereby authorised pursuant to Section One hundred and eighty five of the Companies Ordinance One thousand nine hundred and eleven to adopt the said Agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications either before or after the execution thereof as the said Liquidator may think expedient.

N.B.—A copy of the said Conditional Agreement may be inspected at any time during business hours at the Registered Office of the Company, Powell's Building, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, and at the office of Messrs. Deacon, Harston and Shenton, No. 1 Des Voeux Road Central aforesaid the Solicitors to this Company and also at the Shanghai Office of the Company, No. 14 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

3. That the aforesaid shares of The Hongkong Hotel Company Limited shall be allotted to such aforesaid members who are on the Register of Shareholders of this Company on the date of the confirmation by this Company of the Special Resolution confirming the said Conditional Agreement.

N.B.—The shares of The Hongkong Hotel Company Limited to be allotted under the said Conditional Agreement to such aforesaid members of this Company will participate in all dividends declared by The Hongkong Hotel Company Limited in respect of the financial year ending 31st December, 1923, *pari passu* with the existing issued shares ("Old") of The Hongkong Hotel Company Limited.

4. That the Liquidator be and he is hereby authorised to give such consent as may be necessary to the name of The Hongkong Hotel Company Limited being changed to "The Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels Limited."

SHOULD THE ABOVE RESOLUTIONS be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting to be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid on Wednesday, the 31st day of October, 1923, at 11 o'clock in forenoon for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such Resolutions as Special Resolutions accordingly.

NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that Registered Shareholders of this Company may attend the above mentioned Meetings and vote thereat in person or by Proxy provided that all Proxies and the Powers of Attorney (if any) under which the same are signed are deposited duly stamped at the Head Office of the Company (namely the Registered Office of the Company at Powell's Building, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong aforesaid) not less than Twenty-four hours before the time fixed for holding the said Meetings.

Any Proxies or Powers of Attorney not deposited in accordance with the above provision will not be available for use at the said Meetings.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1923.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
WALTER J HAWKER,
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Vacant Sept. 1st, one large furnished room, 1st floor, with private bathroom.

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens
Direct Foreign Supervision. To let with full board, one large room with private bath; also one small room. Telephone North 483.

BOSTONIA
61 Carter Road.
One large and one small room, connecting bathrooms, now vacant. 60847

OWING to departure. To let, large furnished six roomed house. Rental Tls. 70 monthly. Lease one year. Wayside district. Apply to Box 560, THE CHINA PRESS. 62536 O-7

TO LET, furnished, one large room, for married couple, and one smaller room. Good food. Terms moderate. Telephone West 1794. 62534 O-10

11, Trongchow Road, behind Burlington Hotel, to let, large rooms with verandahs and small rooms, with or without board. 62541 O-7

WESTERN district. To let, with full board, double room for two $210, single $90 private bathrooms, hot and cold water. Telephone West 704. 62544 O-7

NEAR French Park, two nice single rooms, with separate modern bath. Also attic room, first class cooking 127. Route Vallon, Personal supervision. 62538 O 7

TO LET, well furnished attic room, without board. 58, Range Road. 62486

TO LET, well furnished room, with bath, telephone, with board if desired. 31, Wayside Road. 62510 O 9

FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms, to let, with board, bachelors preferred, also double room for two bachelors. Moderate terms. Three minutes from Hongkew Park trams. Apply to Box 555, THE CHINA PRESS. 62506 O 9

DOUBLE room with verandah ($150), Single room, verandah ($90). Excellent table. Modern sanitation. 85B, Rue Bourgeat, corner Rue du Lieutenant Petiot. Phone West 3849. 62484 O 7

7, Love Lane. One single room, suitable for gentleman, full board. Tel. W. 2544. 62474 O 7

TO LET, comfortably furnished double and single rooms, good food and service. Apply 103, Bubbling Well Road. Tel. West 805. 62417 O. 9

FURNISHED single and double rooms, bath and verandah attached. Excellent table $70 to $100 single, $100 to 150 per couple. 34, Haskell Road. 62229 O 7

EXCLUSIVE foreign boarding house, nicely furnished rooms with private bath and modern conveniences. Excellent table. Phone West 3056, or call A101, B101, C101, Avenue Road, near Gordon. Mrs. H. Russell. 61777 O 7

TO LET five minutes from Rifle Range, furnished large or small room, modern bathroom and verandah. Board optional. Reasonable rate. 66, Scott Road. 62508 O 12

TO LET, one large airy room, also one small room, furnished, with board or without, (bathroom, telephone), 12, Kungping Road off Broadway. Phone N. 3325. 62528 O 7

WELL furnished rooms, with board or without. Moderate charges. Apply 59E, Range Road. 62462

ROOMS, Western district, close to Race Club. Congenial guests. Full board, and all modern conveniences, bathrooms attached to all rooms. Apply No. 16, Weihaiwei Road. Tel. W. 2218. 62497 O 11

TO LET, large furnished bedroom, with bathroom, in Jardine's Building, near Bund. Board if desired. Apply to Box 549, THE CHINA PRESS. 62496 O 7

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED

WANTED, room and board, or small apartment, vicinity American School. Apply to Box 558, THE CHINA PRESS. 62519 O 7

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET, on Range Road, a whole flat, including bath and kitchen. Apply to Box 544, THE CHINA PRESS. 62556 O 10

TO LET, modern apartment, at 392, Route Ferguson, provided with every modern convenience, central heating, and garden in front. Best service. Apply to The Continental Corporation of China. Telephone Central 7311-2, 62509 O 12

USED CARS

CHANDLER, six cylinder, sport model four seater, in perfect running order, splendid motor, new tyres. Will sell cheap. Apply to Box 551, THE CHINA PRESS. 62500 O 11

STUDEBAKER, sport model special roadster. In excellent shape, five wire wheels with new tires. Price exceptionally reasonable. Demonstration at Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co. 62473 O 10

CHANDLER touring, seven passenger, bought last year, perfect engine, tires and paint. Extra tire, wire wheel and seat covers. Tls. 1,800. Apply to Box 532, THE CHINA PRESS. 62430 O. 7

MISCELLANEOUS

HOUSEBOAT owner wishes two companions to share expenses, vacation trip during November. Proposed itinerary includes Hangchow, Huchow, Tahu Lake. Shooting, fishing and exploring. Address to Box 519, THE CHINA PRESS. 62393

SITUATIONS VACANT

NEW manufacturing concern want two young men not over thirty as salesmen. Moderate salary to start. Apply to Box 564, THE CHINA PRESS. 62551 O-10

EXPERIENCED Chinese office assistants wanted by large manufacturing concern. Must read, write and speak English fluently. Answer in own handwriting, stating age, past experience and salary desired. All replies confidential. Apply to Box 556, THE CHINA PRESS. 62507 10

VIOLIN lessons. Mr. W. Wegman, soloist of the Municipal Orchestra, resumed his classes and can accept a limited number of pupils. For particulars, 44, Route Doumer. Tel. W. 2873. 62401

THREE attractive girls wanted to collect photographs. Apply to G. T. Lloyd, 59E, Range Road. 62522 O 9

WANTED: man thoroughly acquainted with moving picture printing and developing. Reply giving previous experience to Box No. 552, THE CHINA PRESS. 62503 O 11

A HINT
Use Your Phone
Our records and investigations have convinced us that
WANT ADS IN THE CHINA PRESS
have much greater results if you mention your phone number in your advertisement.

Many people will pick up the phone and answer your ad sooner than drop you a chit in reply.

IF YOU HAVE A PHONE, USE ITS NUMBER in advertising a House To Let, Rooms, Flats, Exchange and Mart, Situations Vacant, etc.

If you have no phone then use a Box Number.

USE A PHONE
FOR
QUICK RESULTS
from
THE CHINA PRESS
Want Ads.

EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE or class lessons in French by experienced French lady. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 561, THE CHINA PRESS. 62539 O-10

DANCING lessons given by experienced teacher, in class room or pupil's home. For information, apply to Box 563, THE CHINA PRESS. 62547

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE at a sacrifice, boy's second-hand free wheel bicycle, with lamp, horn, etc. Price Tls. 35 only. Apply to Box 565, THE CHINA PRESS. 62554 O-7

FOR SALE: One leather covered Portable Sonora phonograph. Price eight dollars Mex. Cost $120. Apply Manager, New Maxims Cafe, 57-59, Avenue Edward VII. 62529 O 7

CROSS stitch of best quality, Swatow embroidery and Szechuen crepe, etc., to be had at 93, Avenue du Roi Albert Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings. Industrial Mission work, Woman's Exchange, Tel. W. 4076. 61894

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop, 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 76

FOR SALE, two dressed sable skins for $250, and one Persian carpet. Apply 4, Astor Terrace. 62488

EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT AND BELYEA. For House boats and Motor boats. Works Woosung. Telephone Central 1133. T. F. 2

FOR SALE: One pure bred greyhound, ten months old, (male) Tls. 120. or near offer. Call at 50, Gordon Road. Before noon. 62548 O-7

HOUSEBOAT, for sale, ideal extended trips, roomy, completely furnished, electric lighting, flush toilet, bathroom, new tackle. Owner leaving. Taels 800 cash. Apply to Box 518, THE CHINA PRESS. 62530 O 7

FOR SALE: Private garage. 174A, North Szechuen Road. Call West 3198. 62477 O 11

CARVED blackwood furniture suite. Four arm chairs, two side, one settee, one table, five jardiniere stands. Big sacrifice. Life time chance to own beautiful furniture. No dealers. Apply to Box 538, THE CHINA PRESS. 62450 O 7

BLANKETS, wool, Khaki color, single $7, five pounds, double $13, ten pounds. Fitzsimmons Company Incorporated, 14, Canton Road, (ground floor.) 62441 O 18

FOR SALE: Sporting ammunition 12, 16 and 20 bore Cartridges $8 per 100. Pasco Trading Co. 26 Canton Road. 62319 O 28

FINEST qualities of suitings for Autumn and Winter wear. Also overcoatings in Nap and reversible finish. Any length cut. Adolph Frankau & Co., Ltd. First floor, 15, Peking Road. 62346 O 13

CHINA PRESS WANT-AD CHIT

Fill out this form send it in by coolie or by mail, Want-ads Must be Prepaid. The rate is three cents per word per day. Minimum charge sixty cents for twenty words. Black-face type six cents. Enclose the amount with the ad. and your box number receipt will be returned by bearer.

*Name*_____ *Classification*_____

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*Amount Enclosed. Mex. $*_____ *Signature*_____

THREE CENTS PER WORD PER INSERTION. *Minimum Charge Twenty Words*

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16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35

NOTE: If it is desired to use a box number please add 7 words: "Apply to Box.....The China Press. All arbitrary signs, such as $—£—%' (feet)—" (inches) et c., are charged as one word. Please write very distinctly.

LETTER TELLS OF LADIES' SAFETY IN BANDIT CAMP

Word Received Regarding Plight Of Misses Darroch And Sharp

Word that the two Missionary ladies, Miss Darroch and Miss Sharp, were safe and being well treated by the bandit horde which carried them away from Sihwahsien, Honan, on September 23, was contained in a letter just received by Mr. James Stark, of the China Inland Mission here, from the Rev. E. G. Bevis, dated October 1 at Chenchowfu.

The text of the letter follows:

China Inland Mission, Chanchowfu, Oct. 1 1923.

Dear Mr. Stark,

On Saturday my two men returned after following on the track of the brigands for five days. They reached Lutai, 70 li S. E., and found the band had gone off towards the Anhwei border. They found it very difficult to proceed owing to the bad state of the country, so came back to report about things.

EAGER FOR TERMS

Last night our Magistrate called for me after midnight, and informed me of a further change in the situation, the brigands having been turned back down east and had come back northwest as far as Fengtai, 40 li from here, where they were evidently getting hemmed in by the military. A further happy development was that the Sihwa Magistrate's two deputies had succeeded in getting in to the brigand Chief, Fan, and brought a letter addressed to our Magistrate and myself stating that they wanted to come to terms, and were anxious to have the soldiers called off. They assured us the captive ladies were being well treated, and took the above deputies in to see them. The deputy said he could not converse with the ladies, but declared they were all right. With the letter he brought a small list of things the ladies wanted.

After consultation with the magistrate and the Deputy we decided to immediately send the brigand's letter to Chowkiakow to Messrs. Joyes and Brook with a long telegram to the Kaifeng Tuli giving the gist of the letter, and also to request General Tien to come here and be prepared to conduct negotiations. Thus, thank God, a way seems to be opening for the release of our ladies. I was sorry the deputy brought no letter from the ladies, but he said there was not time to try and get one. He was prepared to return to Fengtai with a letter from us to the brigand Chief, and to take letters and a parcel of supplies to the ladies.

SEND LADIES SUPPLIES

Mrs. Bevis and myself spent the early hours of the morning preparing the parcel ready for the Deputy to start at daylight.

We hope for some return communication soon, and that further negotiations will proceed at once. The Lord is working for us.

Our city is again closely shut up with the brigands so near, but troops are arriving outside, and I expect the brigands are being surrounded. Mr. Ford came along here today to render assistance, we handed him and his bicycle up over the city wall!

I forgot to say that our Magistrate called for me yesterday and wanted to know if I was willing to be escorted with Mrs. Bevis to Kaifeng for safety, as he felt doubtful in regard to taking care of us. I assured him we were not afraid, and were needed here, also that as the brigands were being dealt with by the military the danger was lessened. Pastor Wang and I poked fun at him too, asking him about the safety of his wife and family, and told him we would all go together if it came to that! He has not mentioned it again. The times are difficult indeed, may the Lord guide us all.

LONDON QUAKE RELIEF

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 5.—The Lord Mayor's Japanese Relief Fund now totals £230,000.

Sailor Held For Alleged Assault

Walter R. Prouty, a sailor on the U. S. Destroyer Smith Thompson, was held for trial before Judge Charles S. Lobingier in the U. S. Court for China on charges of assault following a preliminary hearing before Commissioner Nelson E. Lurton yesterday morning.

Police testified that Prouty had assaulted a civilian on Yalu Road Friday evening, and had assaulted a Chinese constable when the policeman attempted to arrest him.

Sub-Dean Spencer Going To England

The Rev. C. E. Spencer, Subdean of Holy Trinity Cathedral, has resigned and will leave for England on October 19 to take up work in a parish in Portsmouth. Rev. Spencer has been Chairman of the Moral Welfare League, and Chairman of the Education of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Gets 3 Weeks In Jail For Police Assault

Din Mohomed, an unemployed seaman, was sentenced to three weeks at hard labor by Mr. G. W. King in the British Police Court yesterday for assaulting two Chinese policemen. The seaman was intoxicated and refused to get out of a ricsha after the puller had pulled him all over town. When a policeman attempted to take him to the station he put up a fight, and later, when being taken by three policemen, he struck another in the eye.

Dairy Congress Of World Is Opened

(Reuter's Service)

Syracuse, Oct. 5.—The World's Dairy Congress opened here this afternoon. One thousand delegates representing 27 nations attended. Mr. Masoyashi Sato (Japan) and M. Burri (Switzerland) discussed the manufacture of cheese. Mr. Tarakuath Das described the development of the dairy industry in India.

Finns Refuse Russ Indemnity Demands

(Exclusive China Press)

Moscow, Oct. 5.—As a result of the assassination of Russian Commissioner Lavrov in Karelia near the Finnish border on September 24th, Moscow has demanded from Finland an indemnity and punishment of the guilty parties. The claim was based on the fact that the Karelian agiators had crossed over the Finnish frontier. The Finnish foreign minister, however, declines to comply with the Soviet demands, claiming that the murder was committed in Russia by Russians.

More Ships Needed, Says British Chief

(Exclusive China Press)

London, Oct. 6.—Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee, admiral of the British fleet, today, issued a plea for more British ships, declaring that they have proved the most powerful instruments of war afloat and the most reliable.

The admiral declared that more cruisers were needed and that in order to insure its security England should possess more cruisers than any other power.

Foreign Earthquake Relief Committee

LOCAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

Already acknowledged	$17,099.79
Mrs. Hauss	50.00
L. H. L.	30.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. Bauld	10.00
"Thanks to Pembrokeshire"	1,000.00
	$18,189.79

	Tls.
Already acknowledged	1,941.00

Subscriptions to be sent to Mrs. E. T. Byrne, 12 Kiukiang Road.

VOTE ILLEGAL, SAY M.P.'S AT MEETING HERE

Political Interests Active Following Word Of Peking Election

Political interests in Shanghai showed unusual activities yesterday following the receipt of the news of Tsao Kun's election. A large number of Parliamentarians in Shanghai conferred yesterday on the present situation, while both the homes of ExPremier Tang Shao-yi and ex-President Li Yuan-hung were the scenes of many political conversations. It is definitely denied, however, that General Li Yuan-hung was been asked to organise a government in South China.

The meeting of the parliamentarians was held at the Hupeh Guild, Nantao. One hundred and fifty-eight members attended and the meeting was presided over by Mr. Lin Hung-shou. A manifesto on the political situation, was issued, scoring Tsao Kun's ambition in securing the presidency through illegal means and declaring that those who participated in the election are disqualified from further repres enting the people.

U.S. Army Chaplains Reassigned Abroad

(Exclusive China Press)

Washington, Oct. 5.—Col. John T. Akton, chief of army chaplains, today announced a plan for reassignment of chaplains so that the outlying army posts would be provided for more completely.

Under the reasssignments, a full complement of chaplains is provided for the forces overseas and en route oversens, including one chaplain for the American army in China, thirteen for Hawaii, one for Porto Rico, eight for Panama and ten for the Philippines.

MURDER SUSPECT IS ACQUITTED; OTHERS INVOLVED

A complicated murder case, in which the uncle of the deceased was charged with the crime, was dismissed for lack of evidence by Assessor Jacobs and Magistrate Li of the Mixed Court yesterday.

The accused, Yang Sung-tse was charged with killing his nephew, Yang Kung-sung, with a chopper in a village in the Yangtszepoo District some months ago. The evidence disclosed that there had been a controversy between the defendant and the father of the deceased over the disposal of some land and it was shown that the uncle had been given $250 in consideration of a difference in the sale prices of his own and his brother's property. It was alleged that he was not satisfied with the settlement and when the murder occurred suspicion fell upon him. The testimony brought out, however, showed that a servant in the household had strangely disappeared on the night of the tragedy and circumstantial evidence was brought strongly to bear upon him.

Therefore, the Court ordered that Yang be discharged, but that he be required to give bond not to quarrel with his relatives and not to leave Shanghai before the arrest of Sung Yung-ching, the suspected servant.

The case was prosecuted by Mr. Maitland, police prosecutor, while Mr. Snyder appeared for the relatives of the deceased.

QUALITY FOODS

Our dishes are cooked to please the palate of particular people. They've a tastiness that is unequaled. You will always find our foods the freshest and most daintily served.

We cater to those who are particular about their food and the service they get. This we give and at very reasonable prices.

The Yellow Jacket
17 Nanking Road
Phone C. 3341.

Walk-Over
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

A Fine Line of Fall Footwear

New patterns, models and leathers in our fall shoes for Men. We have the styles you like in your correct size. Call and try them.

Nifty styles for all occasions for Women who dress right. Selected designs in the models and materials in vogue today. They are sure to please you

Walk-Over Shoe Store
24b Nanking Road

TEXACO
MOTOR OILS

This clean, clear, golden-colored lubricant assures cleaner spark plugs (good firing): snugger piston rings (full compression): cooler bearings (less wear): absence of hard carbon (no knocking):—smoother, more responsive, better all-round performance of the car.

TEXACO MOTOR OILS

Obtainable at the following Garages

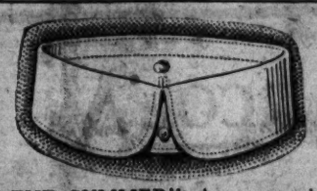
Auto Castle	226-8 Avenue Joffre, Tel. 401-2
Eastern Garage	4 Soochow Road, Tel. C. 1156
Fei Lung Garage	F. 1787-89 Bubbling Well Rd. Tel. W. 933
H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc.	40 Bubbling Well Road, Tel. W. 1234
Hudford Motors	601 Thibet Road, Tel. C. 202
Neuborg Motor Service Co.	3A Yates Road, Tel. W. 3330
Park Garage	198 North Szechuen Road, Tel. N. 3450
Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.	36 Bubbling Well Road, Tel. W. 1641-2-3
Shanghai Service Co.	U. 298 Wei-hai-wei Road, Tel. W. 1860
St. George's Garage	Cor. Bubbling Well & Ave. Haig, T. W. 3533
The Italian Garage	131 Avenue Foch, Tel. W. 3240
The Star Garage (China Motors)	125 Bubbling Well Road, Tel. W. 197-8
Taylor Garage	837-45 Ave. Ed. VII, Tel. W. 3499-3500
Universal Hire Service	41-43 Avenue Ed. VII, Tel. C. 2239-40

THE TEXAS COMPANY
Glen Line Building 2 Peking Road SHANGHAI
Phones C. 947, 948 and 949

Branches at: Dairen, Mukden, Harbin, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Hankow, Kiukiang, Nankin, Wuhu, Chinkiang, Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow

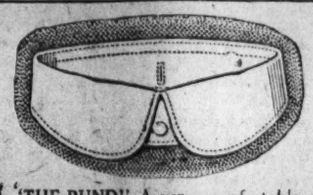
SCHILLER'S
No. 3 KITCHEN COAL
Gives Best Heat and Burns Longest
$19.00 per ton
SERVICE
COAL WEIGHTS ARE GUARANTEED
COAL DELIVERIES ARE PROMPT
COAL PRICES ARE LOWEST
CHILLER & CO.
9 EZRA ROAD Telephones :—Office C.204, Yard E 450
5 Tons of Coal Free to Purchasers during September.

Hardeman's Hats Arrow Shirts E and W Shirts. "WHITEAWAY'S" VALUE OUR FIRST CONSIDERATION Complete Line of Men's Goods at SHANGHAI'S Lowest Prices

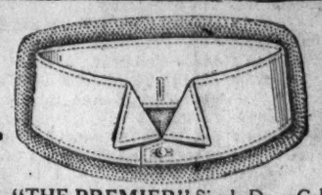


"THE SUMMER" A very popular Double Collar. Easy Fitting Lockfront 1½" 1¾" & 2" Heights-all sizes 55 cts. each $5.50 doz.

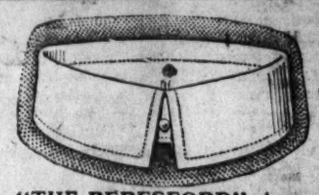
"The CRAVEN" Single Dress. Collar. Round Wing 1½" 1¾" 2" and 2¼" Heights All Sizes 55 cts. $5.50 doz.



"THE BUND" A very comfortable Fitting Double collar 1¾" & 2" Heights 55 cts. each $5.50 doz.



"THE PREMIER" Single Dress Collar. Square Wing Smart and Dressy 1¾" 2" & 2¼" Height Price 55 cts. each $5.50 doz.



"THE BERESFORD" A new style, Square Front Double Collar 1¾ and 2" Heights Price 55 cts. $5.50 doz.

"THE PRESIDENT" A new "Hardeman" Creation in Men's Headwear. Silver. Nugget. Coffee ALL SIZES $14.75

"The VICTOR"

FLEECY COAT SWEATER in Camel, Silver Grey, Lemon and Brown All Sizes $6.95 each

"Jaegar" Pure Wool Union Suits Light weight Full Length Legs Half Sleeves 13.50 14.50 15.50

Medium Weight 15.50 16.50 17.50

"Jason" Pure Wool Union Suits Medium Weight Suitable for Shanghai Winter All Sizes 12.50 13.50 14.50

"Jason" Pure Wool Underwear

MEDIUM WEIGHT							HEAVY WEIGHT							
VESTS	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	VESTS	30	32	34	36	38	40	42
	$6.50	6.75	6.95	7.25	7.50	7.75	7.95		$5.95	6.25	6.50	6.75	6.95	7.25	7.50	7.75
PANTS	$6.75	6.95	7.25	7.50	7.75	7.95	8.25	PANTS	$6.25	6.50	6.75	6.95	7.25	7.50	7.75	7.95

"THE WEARWELL"

CASHMERE SOCK

Our Special Value, in Black Brown or Grey 9½ to 11½ $1.75 pair $18.00 dozen.

"THE LINCOLN" A Smart Bound Edge Lightweight Felt Hat. "Hardeman" make. Silver, Grey, Coffee, Nigger Brown. All Sizes $14.75

All Styles in Dress Shirts Arrow and Earl and Wilson All Sizes $7.75 $8.75

Real English Velour Hats in all the Newest Shapes and Colours All Sizes $14.50

"The St. Margarets" A Mixture Underwear MEDIUM WEIGHT

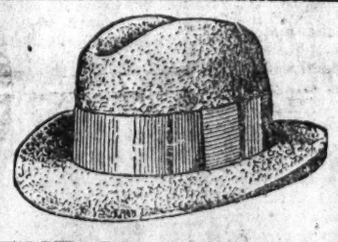
	32,	34,	36
Vests	$4.50	4.75	4.95
Pants	$4.75	4.95	5.25
	38,	40,	42
Vests	$5.25	5.50	5.75
Pants	$5.50	5.75	5.95

"The Wayloo" Heavy Mixture Underwear

Vests	Vest					
30	32	34	36	38	40	
$2.95	3.25	3.50	3.75	3.95	4.20	
Pants						
$3.25	3.50	3.75	3.95	4.25	4.50	

"Jaegar" Pure Wool Under Wear Light Weight

	30,	32
Vests	7.50,	7.75,
Pants	7.75,	7.95,
	34	36
Vests	7.95,	8.25,
Pants	8.25,	8.50,
	38	40
Vests	8.50,	8.75,
Pants	8.75,	8.95,
	42	44
Vests	8.95,	9.25,
Pants	9.25,	9.50.



BEST GRADE BRITISH VELOUR HATS All Newest Shades All Sizes $19.50 $25.00

Our Special Line in Men's Lawn Handkerchiefs 18" x 18" $2.25 doz.

We have a Full Range in Tweed Caps All Newest Tweeds $3.50 3.95 4.50

"The Leader"

CASHMERE SOCK

PURE WOOL BLACK ONLY. ALL SIZES 9½ to 11½ $1.00 pair

New Styles & Shapes All Newest Tweeds Smart and comfortable. All Sizes $5.50 $6.50 $7.50

The "PICCADILLY" A Neat Bound, Curl Brim Felt Hat Battersby make $13.50

"The DERBY" Our Latest Shape in Black Bowler Hats. Silk Lined All Sizes $9.50

"The Ceylo" Pyjamas Good Medium Weight Men's Pyjama Suits All Sizes $6.50

"The MANXMAN" Tweed Coat All Styles $45.00

The "Renown" Shirt

is Guaranteed Fast Colour and will be exchanged free of charge should the colour wash out.

OUR LEADING LINE In Men's Day Shirts Smart Stripes All Sizes $2.95

E. & W. Smart New Polo Shape Linen Collar. A Soft Roll Front Neat and Comfortable All ½ size 65 cts. $6.50 doz.

TERMS CASH

THE HOUSE OF VALUE

Our Autumn Stocks of The Very Latest in Men's Wear Are Here

WAYLOO Corner, Nanking and Szechuen Roads

OPEN 8.30 A.M. CLOSE 5.30 P.M.

NO CREDIT

The Bible In New Dress

By Burton Rascoe

THE RIVERSIDE NEW TESTAMENT. A translation from the Original Greek into the English of Today. By William G. Ballentine. Published by Houghton Mifflin Company. New York: 1923.

A NEW TRANSLATION OF THE OLD TESTAMENT. A New Edition, Revised. By the Rev. Professor James Moffatt, D. D., D. Litt. Published by the George H. Doran Company. New York: 1923.

• • •

What has always struck me, as a newspaper man, as being one of the finest bits of reporting to be found anywhere is the account in the Acts of the Apostles of the arrest and trial of Paul. It is a highly dramatic episode, set forth with magnificent literary skill, without a line of "editorial comment." The principal participants in the event are presented in the sharpest outlines, with marvelous economy of means. They are delineated entirely through dialogue and action, without the use of a single descriptive adjective. And while the drama unfolds as a conflict of temporal and spiritual ideas, we get an illuminating study of the contrast between Roman culture and civilisation and the culture and civilisation of her Semitic provinces during the first century.

The characters are alive and individual. We know pretty well their personal backgrounds, their desires, aims and temperaments. First, there is the energetic, talented, zealous, resourceful and courageous Paul, a Jew from Cilicia, who, after extirpating by whiplash and sword the evil he thought resided in the heresy of a sect called Nazarenes, is suddenly converted to belief himself, and with characteristic zeal invades the very citadel of orthodox Jewry to win followers for the new faith. Paul is presented as a particularly fine example of a man who has belief in himself and in his mission; he is seldom at a loss; he makes only one false move (when he appeals his case to Cæsar); he has fire, wit and ability. He possesses at once the temperaments of a reformer, an evangelist, a dialectician, an organiser and a fanatic.

Then there is Ananias, the high priest, sketched in a few words, a ritual-bound ecclesiastical official, no more receptive to new ideas than any other man his age who has achieved security and authority by accepting the established order as inviolate and sacrosanct. He is not so much concerned with spiritual questions as with the preservation of things as they are against revolutionary doctrines which jeopardize his job and make him generally uncomfortable. He has a certain urbanity and savior faire, and appears reluctantly to have been urged into the persecution of Paul in order to restore quiet among the agents provocateurs of the priesthood and the mob who were clamoring, as mobs always do, for some one's hide. He looks upon Paul pretty much as do the Roman authorities into whose hands Paul successively falls, merely as an inciter to riot and as a disturber of the peace.

The humane quality of the Roman civil and military law and the extraordinary fear and respect with which it was carried out by Romans charged with that responsibility are shown in their dealings with Paul from the time of his arrest when he reminds his captors that he is a Roman citizen and cannot legally be scourged without trial, until he cooks his own goose before Festus and Agrippa by appealing over their heads to Cæsar.

Felix, Festus and Agrippa stand out as distinctive figures, sharing one characteristic in common—they are officers and gentlemen, according to the Roman patrician code; they are humane, broad-minded and efficient. To them Paul is only another one of those troublesome Jews who are always wrangling and breaking one another's heads over obscure theological matters—an inexplicable madness in the eyes of a Roman official whose religious doubts are very simply and easily settled for him by the state, which identifies the Emperor even when he is a Nero, with the godhead and thus reduces spiritual values to an absurdity.

And now comes one of the points raised by these two new translations of the New Testament into modern English. For upon the correct translation of a single sentence hangs the question of the character of Agrippa as it is set forth by the original narrator. The sentence comes toward the end of the hearing before Agrippa, which Festus arranged after Agrippa had become interested in the peculiar phases of Paul's case. Paul has given a short sketch of his life, including an account of his former persecutions of the sect he now adheres to; he relates the strange story of his conversion, and announces his firm faith in the doctrine of the vicarious atonement by the Lord Jesus for the sins of man, through His death and resurrection.

The Authorized Version reads: "Then Agrippa said unto Paul: Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian."

The Revised Version reads: "And Agrippa said unto Paul; With but little persuasion thou wouldst fain make me a Christian."

Dr. Ballentine's version reads: "With little effort you are persuading me to become a Christian."

While Dr. Moffatt's translation is: "At this rate, Agrippa remarked, it won't be long before you believe you have made a Christian out of me."

There is a vast difference between the implications conveyed by each one of these translations, implications which to a literary artist of the caliber of the author of the original narrative are of the highest importance. Which is the sense the author originally gave to those words of Agrippa?

The Agrippa of the Authorized Version is so impressed by Paul's story as not only to be convinced of Paul's sincerity in telling what he believes to be the truth but is almost won over to Christianity as a convert.

The Revised Version of the sentence is weak and awkward because of the use of the word "fain," but it is in the nature of a bluff rebuke by a man whose credulity has been strained past the receptive point. Its equivalent in current Americanese is "Say, whatcha trying to do? Kid me?" They are the words of a man suddenly on his guard against being taken in by any cock-and-bull story.

Dr. Ballentine's version represents Agrippa as being utterly won over by Paul. Its equivalent in Americanese is "Wait a minute! That's enough! You don't need to go any further! You've got the right dope, brother! Let me in on this thing, will you? I'm for you."

Dr. Moffatt's version represents Agrippa as a quick-witted, altogether skeptical, urbane, material-minded, aristocratic Roman official, listening patiently to a wild but harmless man, and cutting short Paul's story the moment it becomes irrelevant and impertinent. When Paul turned from Festus to Agrippa and said to him, "King Agrippa, you believe the prophets? I know you do!" he had not only violated court etiquette but as a prisoner at the dock was inquiring into the personal affairs of the highest Roman official in the Asiatic province. Paul was (if Dr. Moffatt's version is correct) trying to imply before open court that King Agrippa, a Roman governor general, would be foolish enough to endanger his high official position by renouncing his faith in the Roman official religion in favor of the quaint religious and moral code devised by what Agrippa deemed a pestiferous and scrubby crew of Jewish soothsayers. He felt it necessary to take Paul down a peg by a sardonic comment, belittling at once Paul's story and Paul's sect: "It's bad enough to be accused of being a Jew," is the nature of Agrippa's rebuke, "but with your balmy imagination the first thing you know you will be accusing me of being a member of your own noisy little down-at-the-heel gang . . . Say, Festus, this is a harmless nut, but he has appealed to Cæsar, so there's nothing to do, I guess, but to send him there. . . . Got anything on for tonight?"

Only very undemocratic and unthinking people will take amiss my employment of Americanese in attempting to get at the meaning intended by the original author of the narrative. My point is simply that, excellent as the translations into modern diction by Dr. Moffatt and Dr. Ballentine are, and laudatory as their intention is, a critical examination of their texts suggests that even a more valuable translation than either of them has achieved might be made.

I have not in mind a version by Ring Lardner, though such a version, too, would be invaluable. I have in mind a version made by a board of translators and advisory literary artists, who would agree upon the best text (Dr. Moffatt uses Von Soden's and Dr. Ballentine follows Nestle's) and arrive at an agreement upon the proper textual implications of each word. On the board should be not only the best linguistic scholars of literary ability such as Dr. Ballentine and Dr. Moffatt, but eminent masters of English prose as, for instance, Lytton Strachey, George Moore, James Joyce, James Branch Cabell, George Santayana and Edmund Gosse; eminent novelists who are specialists in character drawing, such as Thomas Hardy, John Galsworthy and Arnold Bennett, and one or two eminent psychologists. Such a board would be able to arrive at a translation which would mean for the modern English-speaking world what the King James or Authorized Version once was.

These two translations have been made in supply of the demand for versions of the New Testament which would be intelligible to modern English and American speaking people. There are, as Dr. Ballentine points out in his preface, millions of people who understand no language readily except the living English of today. "The majesty and beauty of the old King James version—the Westminster Abbey of English literature—should not blind us to the fact that for inquirers eager to know the divine message it is three hundred years behind the times." Not only is the language of the authorized version archaic and the translation faulty, but it is set in a bewildering maze of interpolations and concordances. Worse, it is usually issued in about the most unattractive format conceivable—somber, ugly, repellent.

A realisation that the authorized version contains whole passages which are unintelligible or ambiguous to modern readers has resulted in numerous efforts to alter the situation. The first attempt, the so-called American and English revised versions, was a mess. The translators corrected earlier misinterpretations of the Greek and Hebrew text and made more consistent arrangements of the verse order, but held to the seventeenth century idiom of the Authorized Version. Thus they botched the rich and majestic rhythmical pattern of the Authorized Version without making the Bible any the more readily comprehensible to the average man.

Dr. Moffatt's translation is modern even to colloquialism; Ballentine's is actually a literary recreation in a firm and distinguished, lucid and felicitous modern prose. I should urge upon those who are tardy or remiss in their reading of the New Testament to get hold of either or both of these translations and see how marvelously well this ancient literary treasure sustains its vitality and beauty in modern dress. Dr. Ballentine's translation comes from the famous Riverside Press and is got up in splendid modern from and printing. Dr. Moffatt's translation is unhappily imbedded in the gloomy, black, limp-leather, red-edged, gray and closely printed form of tradition. The choice, as to translation, depends upon individual preference. Dr. Moffatt's is modern, readable, colloquial, earthy and in some respects the more vigorous. Dr. Ballentine employs the modern American-English idiom, but endeavors to keep out words and phrases whose meanings are likely soon to change. His prose is that of an austere but felicitous literary artist, and it seems that he has studied each separate narrative until he has absorbed or tried to absorb that original artistic form and intention of the author. The result is an achievement which cannot be too heartily indorsed as magnificent and entertaining literature to the young by one who is himself quite considerably under forty—and to his elders and coevals also.

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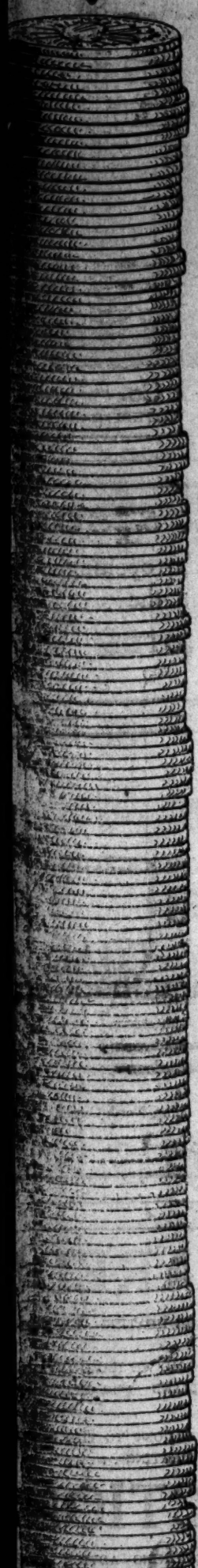

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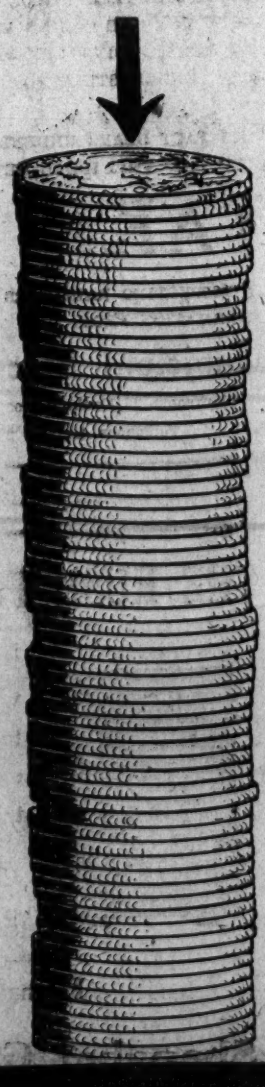

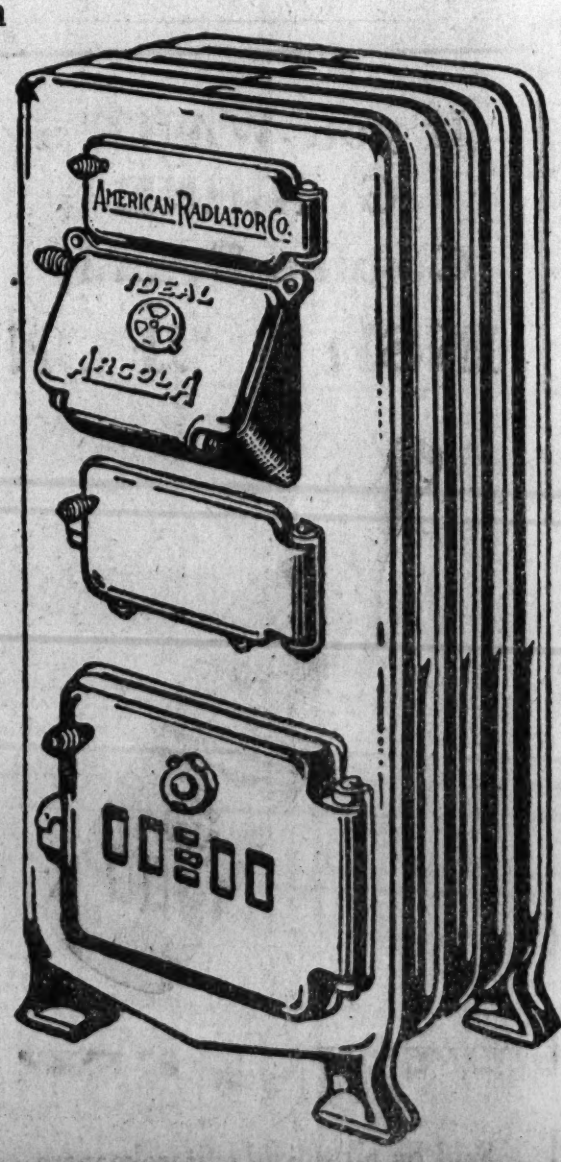

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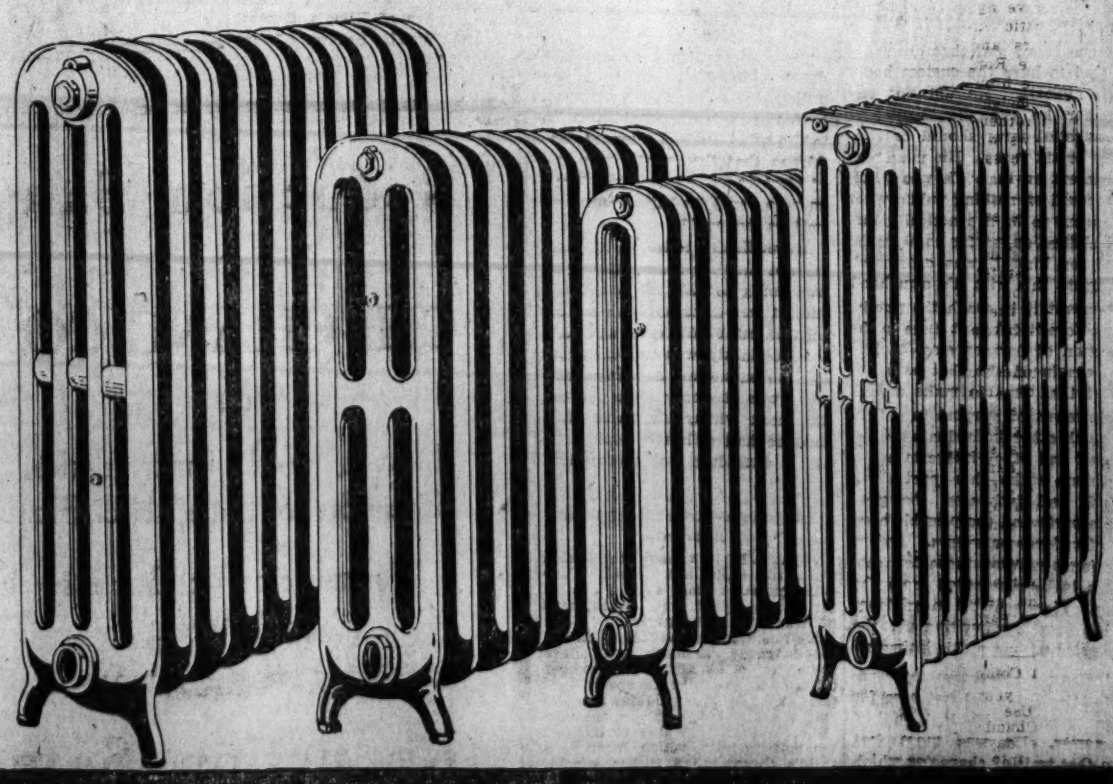

THE CHINA PRESS

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Festival of Dedication. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m., Matins and Sermon. Psalms 121, 122; Stanford in B flat: Lessons: 1 Kings vii, 12-30, Luke xi, 1-28; Hymns 242, 529, 239, 550; Preacher: Rev. W. Robbins, M. A. 11.45 a.m., Holy Communion. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon: Psalm 84; Lessons: Haggai i, 2-ii, 9, John viii, 12-30; MacPherson in D.; Hymns 522, 527, 20, 477; Preacher: The Sub-Dean.

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St. Andrew's Church Broadway.—Harvest Thanksgiving. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Matins and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M.A. 8 p.m. Service for Sailors and Seamen; Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M.A.

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St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8.15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, Sermon in French. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m.

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Union Church, Shanghai.—10.30 a.m., Preacher: Rev. A. N. Rowland, M.A.; Subject: "A Power unto Salvation;" Te Deum (Oakley); Anthem: "Arise, Shine" (Elvey); Hymns: 222, 435 (1), 64. 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Rowland, M.A.; Subject: "The Blood of Jesus;" Hymns: 44, 230, 139; Choir Anthem: 122; Psalm: 91. 7 p.m. Holy Communion: Hymns: 490, 684. 3 p.m. Sunday School.

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All Saints' Church, 423 Route Lafayette (corner of Rue Chapsal).—9.30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. M. H. Throop, M.A.

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Community Church. — 9.30, Sunday School, 10 Avenue Petain. 11, Morning Worship, Columbia Country Club. Take No. 2 car from French Bund and get off at Route Doumer. The pastor, Rev. Clifford Merrill Drury, will preach from the text: Isaiah 6.8 using the second of the poems of the Idylls of the King for his illustrative materials. Subject "Send Gareth." Special music by the choir. 4.15, Communion service, gymnasium Navy Y.M.C.A. Reception to new members. 5 p.m., Song Service. Dr. W. W. Peter will speak on "Relief work in Japan." Colored slides of the disaster will be shown. Special music.

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Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical) corner of Range and Chapoo Roads.—The Services will be conducted as follows:—11 a.m. by Rev. C. H. Fenn, D.D., of Peking. 6 p.m. by Rev. J. Walter Lowrie, D.D. A children's service is held in the school room at 11 a.m. The Sunday School meets at 3 p.m.

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Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund.—Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Unreality." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

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Society of Friends (Quakers), Shanghai.—A meeting for Worship will be held tomorrow at 5 p.m. at No. 12. Jinkee Road, second flat.

• • •

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock Preacher: Right Rev. F. R. Graves, D.D.

The Political Situation In The U. S. Today

New Leader Awaited By Republicans—Party Chiefs Admit 1924 Race Is Open To All—Coolidge Attains Strategic Position

BY MARK SULLIVAN

WE Have now arrived at a sufficient distance from somber memories so that it need involve no violence to sentiment to discuss the effect of Harding's death on the fortunes of the Republican party in the near future and on the whole political outlook for next year.

If Harding had lived he would have been the next Republican nominee. Not that he particularly wished it. On the contrary, his temperament and personal taste wished otherwise. Repeatedly, in the confidence of personal intimacies, he expressed lack of any eagerness of appetite for another term of power. Sometimes he went further and expressed actual reluctance to be again the nominee. On one occasion, in the course of writing a paper intended to be made public, he included a sentence to the effect that, in his belief, the President should serve but one term, and that he would be glad to have the custom begin with himself. He did not say whether he thought the single Presidential term should be four years or six years. His mind was not intent on that. It was wholly focused on making public what he meant to be a practically formal abdication, so far as a second term for himself was concerned. He wrote this with his own hand and meant it to reach the public. But before it did so it came to the attention of persons close to him who convinced him that he ought not at that time to make a final commitment of purpose in a field in which other individuals besides himself and other interests had a legitimate stake—his party, his friends and intimates, the good of the party and the possible arising of unforeseen events. And so Harding permitted these few sentences to be eliminated from the paper. They are still in existence in his own handwriting, in the possession of one of his intimates.

Harding did not care for renomination. He did not care for office as such. He had no lust for power. He was more free from that trait of character which luxuriates in high office than any other man within the writer's rather large acquaintance with men who have held high position.

Not only did Harding have no appetite for the enjoyment of power or office as such, he was equally free from another trait which frequently leads men to hold on, to think their continuance in office is indispensable. Harding had no pet theories about the country or the universe. He had no great causes that he wanted to put through. The ship subsidy as a means of creating a great American merchant marine came as close to this sort of thing as anything else that ever was in Harding's mind, and the ship subsidy had become impossible. Harding had no notion that there was something he must do to save the world. That was not his conception of the Presidency or his relation to it. He rather thought of himself as an engineer who mounts the cab at one station, pilots it safely and on schedule time to the next, and then steps down. He never had the faintest notion that he was any better man than the next who would step into the cab. He had a serene confidence that the country was full of Marions and of men from Marion who could lead the country as well as he could.

Nevertheless, although Harding did not care for renomination, he was going to take it. When the subject was discussed with his intimates last February he said that time certainly was too early for him to make an announcement. That was the only basis for the statement widely circulated then that he had definitely decided to be a candidate for re-election. What he actually said was that he would not then make any formal announcement and that he would wait before taking a formal public position one way or the other until about the time that Congress should come into session again next December. Actually, however, the thing was settled in his own mind, in the minds of his friends and in the minds of most of the party leaders.

The consensus of their discussion was that Harding must take the renomination, even though personally that course should not coincide with his individual taste. It was felt that he needs of the party made it imperative. For him to step aside could not fail to be interpreted by his political It was felt that the needs of the public as being in the nature of a confession, both as to his own administration and as to the party generally—a confession which would amount to saying that the party had not done very well these four years, but would ask the public to give them another four years under a different leader. Such an attitude, the party leaders knew, would in itself make for failure in the election.

There was an additional reason why the older party leaders held Harding to the program of renomination. If he had stepped aside there would have been a scramble for the nomination. And there is too much danger—as the older party leaders looked at it—of such a scramble having an unfortunate outcome. They thought that in the event of such a free-for-all contest the nomination, together with all the control of the party machinery, might fall into the hands of some of the newer and more radical elements. They felt it was better that the party should stand by Harding and Harding's policies, even though in doing so they might be compelled to expect to "take a licking." To "take a licking" occasionally is part of the accepted discipline of the more stable party leaders. They thought of the Republican party as essentially conservative; they knew that he conservative party cannot possibly win every election, and they were entirely willing to accept defeat in 1924 as one of the ordinary incidents of destiny rather than let the party fall into the control of other elements.

And so it is certain that if Harding had lived he would have been renominated without any opposition except what would have been, under the circumstances, the negligible opposition of some of the extreme radicals like La Follette. None of the really available possibilities would have contested the nomination of Harding. That Harding would have been the candidate was a certainty; that he and the party might readily be defeated was accepted as entirely within probability.

Let us now see to what extent the situation has been changed through the removal of Harding, not by his own action but by a somber fate.

Immediately after Harding's death it was the common assumption, in such discussion as took place within the limits of decent sentiment, that his death, politically speaking, was equivalent to his abdication. That is to say, that on Harding's death the situation became a free for all race, just as it would have become if Harding, still living, had stepped aside. It was the assumption that just as soon as a sufficient time should elapse to escape doing violence to sentiment some half a dozen hats would be thrown into the ring from such men—or from the friends of such men—as Hiram Johnson, ex-Governor Lowden of Illinois, General Leonard Wood, Senator James Watson, ex-Senator Albert Beveridge, Senator Borah, Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, Senator Wadsworth or New York, Senator Medill McCormick, of Illinois, and some others.

It may be that this is the correct assumption. It may be that as things stand a week after Harding's death the Republican Presidential situation for next year is a free for all race. It may be that one or some or all of these men, or other men, or the friends of some of them may shortly make formal announcement of candidacies for the Republican nomination.

It is worth while, however, to consider an entirely different alternative, centering wholly about the personality of President Coolidge and his immediate future. This possibility is that President Coolidge may achieve toward the party that same inevitability which the dead President had. Those who follow this theory base it largely on the analogy to Roosevelt in 1904.

But it must be remembered that the time when Roosevelt stepped into the Presidency as the successor of McKinley was only 6 months after the administration of McKinley had begun; whereas Coolidge makes his entry under similar circumstances two years and five months after the administration had begun. To put it in other words, Roosevelt when he ascended to the Presidency in 1901, had two years and nine months before the following Presidential nomination — two years and nine months in which to intrench himself and to let his acts so commend him that his renomination to a second term became inevitable. Coolidge, on the other hand, has but ten months in which to achieve this sort of intrenchment in party organization and in public favor. Coolidge took office on August 2. The Republican nomination convention will take place during the first ten days of next June, which gives Coolidge but ten months to accomplish what Roosevelt had two years and nine months to accomplish in.

Everything depends on whether Coolidge by his own efforts, or by the course of events, shall accomplish his elevation in popular favor.

In a sense, Hading's death has the effect of taking him out of the situation without at the same time carrying the liabilities which would have been inherent in any stepping aside by Harding of his own will. Such a stepping aside by Harding would unescapably have carried implications of weakness. It would have implied on the part of Harding and the party an attitude which would have seemed to say: "We confess that we are not now in high favor; we confess that we feared defeat; but we are changing horses and we ask the country to give us a trial with the new leader."

Such an attitude the Republican leaders were unwilling to take and would not have taken. They had discussed it and had decided to avoid it.

But by the death of Harding this change of leadership is accomplished without any implications in the nature of confession as to the past or fear of failure in the future. The party now has a new leader without any liabilities. He has all the assets of the party, while on the liability side the sheet is perfectly clean. Coolidge, if it is possible within so short a space as ten months, can make an entirely new record for the administration and for the party. Not only are the President and the party now free from all the weight of criticism that has grown up in two and a half years, but in addition to that, if Pres. Coolidge has the genius to do it, and if the course of events is reasonably favorable, it is a possibility for Coolidge and the party to make a record which, instead of being the subject of criticism and disfavor proceeding from the present state of mind

(Continued on Page 13)

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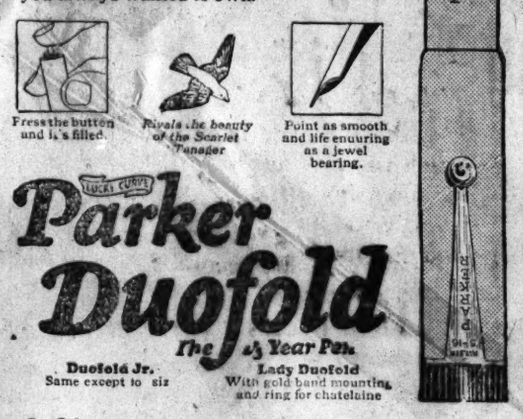

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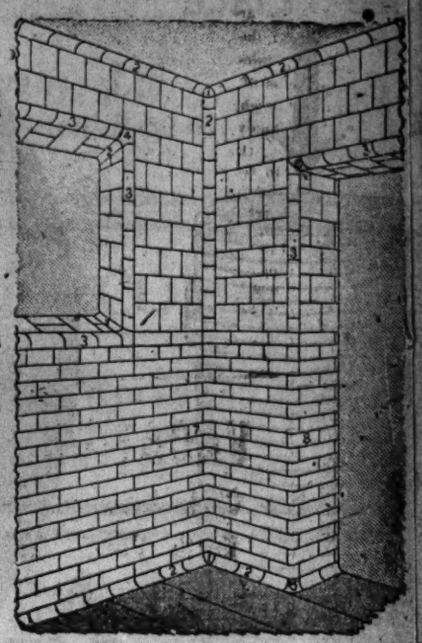

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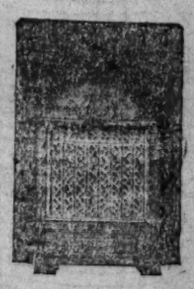

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Bootlegging Butter In Berlin

By Zilpha Carruthers

There are bootleggers in Berlin, but they do not deal in beer. Light wines, likewise, are no business of theirs, nor even the more potent product of the still. For whatever her other shortcomings, the fountains of liquid cheer in Germany show no signs of drying up at the source.

And yet there are bootleggers in Berlin. Whether they dine in public or private, men, and women, too, will "bring their own with them," and it is not uncommon to see the soberest most dignified old lady pull a surreptitious parcel from whatever corresponds to the original Kentucky bootleg.

In one of those fashionable and continuously crowded cafes facing Unter den Linden there sat at the next table a perfect specimen of the ironclad dignity which among American women is so nearly prehistoric. She had added the finishing touch to nature's masterpiece of angularity with a net and whalebone instrument of torture—a collar that disappeared somewhere behind her ears. Her pompadored hair had all the airy grace of a knob of polished oak, and its glory was crowned with a small black hat like a problem in solid geometry. She was the non plus ultra of German respectability. And yet there could be no doubt about it—she had had dealings with bootleggers.

With the unabashed assurance of her kind and yet with a certain caution she extracted from her proper black handbag a small paper parcel of a shape, to an American eye, totally unsuspicious. When the diplomatic waiter had thoughtfully turned his back she took off one by one, like the skins of an onion, the protective outer coverings of paper, and at length produced a neat glass jar like a teacup with a top on it. With the pseudo-careless glance common to all who know they oughtn't to but do she lifted the lid and the secret was out, gleaming like so much gold on the end of her knife. The German dowager was eating bootleg butter!

With the ease of the long practiced she gathered the successive layers of paper about her precious parcel and as if by magic it disappeared whence it had come. The waiter, being equally adept in the art of subterfuge, never saw the rich golden glow of the butter pat. And at other tables the same little game of hide and seek went solemnly on. The bread without butter in that restaurant seemed almost entirely confined to American consumption.

"Wherefor," demands the American, "the mystery? We can understand going to a lot of trouble to get a drink, but who wants to carry a pound of butter in his hip pocket?"

And the answer to that is—every German who can spare the whatever multiple of a thousand marks it happens to cost.

Butter eating is not exactly against the law in the same sense that beer drinking is against the law in the United States. Its sale is under government control, and, since there is a limited supply, it never goes around. Any one who knows the ropes and has the marks need not dine butterless. But for the uninitiated it is a different story. Order breakfast in your hotel—kaffee, brotchen und butter. Whatever else it is, the kaffee never saw a coffee bean nor the butter a cow. The pallid ghost which masquerades under that time-honored name is about as much like the genuine article as near-beer is like Munchner. A wan and watery mixture tasting of machine oil and flour is the nearest thing to butter which a German hotel can produce.

And if, lacking the proper credentials to purchase government butter, you go into a grocer's shop and ask for butter the proprietor will gaze upon you with a suspicious eye while shaking his head in silent and wary negative. If, in your innocence, you insist that grocer's shops always have butter, he may grow truculent and you will do well to get out before you are forcibly ejected.

With its large manufacturing districts Germany was before the war largely dependent for milk products on its dairy neighbors, Holland and Denmark. The war did not stop all that, but it reduced the supply far below the vital minimum. Since the war, the Germans will tell you, they have not been able to afford the luxury of importing even necessities owing to progressively unfavorable exchange.

"Our own cows are almost gone," they will continue. "You can rent a large house for a month for the price of a pound of bootleg butter."

Every American who makes the most hurried trip through Germany will bear the natives out in the statement that there are few cows in the meadows. But when they add that there isn't any butter in the country the American will think of the little paper parcels that he has seen in restaurants and in the dining cars and he will make a mental note:

"Sure, there isn't any butter in Germany. Just like the beer that we haven't any more of in the United States."

At any rate this explains why the shopkeeper looks at your artless request for half a pound of the best as an insult or an attempt to "frame him;" why the waiter, obsequious as ever to the wants of his American patron, offers a blanched and nondescript morsel of solidified machine oil.

For all you can find out the real variety may be produced by some wizard of chemistry (we've heard a lot about German synthetic foods) or by rubbing Aladdin's lamp. An American might as well save his breath and not ask where it comes from.

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A Column Of Verse

The Flower Boat
(From Poetry)

THE Fisherman's swapping a yarn for a yarn
Under the hand of the village barber;
And here in the angle of house and barn
His deep-sea dory has found a harbor.

At anchor she rides the sunny sod
As full to the gunnel of flowers growing
As ever she turned her home with cod
From Georges Bank when winds were blowing.

And I judge from that Elysian freight
That all they ask is rougher weather,
And dory and master will sail by fate
To seek for the Happy Isles together.

ROBERT FROST.

He
(From Poetry)

HE Passed among us
Gaunt and terrible.
If you had seen his eyes—
His eyes burning with loneliness
And the simplicity of his face,
You would have known
The whole history of America at a flash.

Compare him to a mountain or an elm or a sea,
If you wish—
Each has a part of him.
But to find him,
Go to a quiet place when you are sad,
You will see the softness and loneliness
Of his burning eyes
In the distance;
His simplicity in nature's simplicity;
And his awkward, gaunt, terrible figure,
Striding where there is wind and dusk,
With the tall stovepipe hat reaching the clouds.

BENJAMIN ROSENBAUM.

Change
(From Voices)

O LET the year go over if it will,
What though the hedges curve, swift grosbeaks fly,
What though the starlings blacken a white sky
And eager grass climb a late summer hill?

I am as one grown deaf. The wind may go
Striking a hill, light as a young girl flying,
Blue rain may pelt and sea mews start their crying,
And whip-poor-wills shout when a moon is low.

Now the young nights are over, let the snow
Thicken the fences and the thin frost blow
To the sharp banks, let slim minnows shiver
And sheer ice crackle in the shallow river.

Let the wild bees go over the rose clover
Seeking hot honey, and round daisies sway
Along the orchard shadows, let the day
Splinter to foggy ashes and go over.

Let tall flags wade along a weedy shore,
Let old trees huddle and fat spiders spin
From branch to branch webs to bind blue flies in,
And bluets fringe the edge of a barn door.

Let nimble ants run over a pebbly floor—
Summer does not burn as it did before.

HAROLD VINAL.

Coast Range
(From The Lyric West)

WHAT Giant sport was this that set the mountains romping porpoise fashion—
Laughing until the streams ran down their sides—
Maybe 'twas here that God pitched quoits with Adam while Eve looked on and smiled—
Then were the flowers born—such flowers—
For Eve looked on and smiled.
Maybe 'twas here He rested in the afternoons
Lying along the couch of flowers that Eve had spread and West winds cooled his brow
And Adam listened to His wisdom while Eve looked on and smiled.

KATHERINE HOWARD.

Children's Colds
Why let the children rack their little bodies in such a distressing manner when you can so easily cure their colds with a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? For sale Everywhere.

The Political Situation In The U. S. Today

(Continued from Page 12)

of the country, may give satisfaction to that state of mind.

Of course, the time is very short. The party record and the whole body of facts upon which the public will pass next year consist of 2 things. The record consists of the individual acts of the President coupled with the acts of the administration generally, and in addition it consists of the actions of the Republican Senate and House. Not only that, but Coolidge will only be able to make the maximum of favorable impression by asserting a leadership of his party in Congress and the country. Coolidge's individual acts as President, no matter how well conceived, or how happy the circumstances, alone can hardly make up a record sufficient to be the basis of an appeal to the country for the election of a Republican President, Senate and House next year. To his individual record and the record of his Cabinet Coolidge must add something in the nature of a record made by him in his relation to the House and Senate, and also a record made by the Republican Congress itself.

And Congress and the Senate will not normally come into existence until next December. That will be within six months of the nominating convention.

As to those other than Coolidge who would like to throw their hats into the ring, they are faced with a cruel dilemma. They cannot act too soon. To do so might have an atmoshere of excessive haste to grab a dead man's shoes. It would run the risk of a sort of violation of sentiment such as might turn out to be the most fatal of handicaps.

At the same time, if they wait too long they may find themselves under the same prohibitions which, by their own acknowledgment, made it impossible for them to contest for the nomination against Harding.

Then, too, Coolidge, on his side, has a difficulty. For the present he must identify himself with Harding and Harding's policies. Sentiment demands it and the public good demands it. That is why Coolidge emphasised it in his first public statement after his assumption of office. For the present Coolidge must go on with Harding's uncompleted plans and policies, and with the great bulk of the personnel of Harding's administration. To make in the immediate future, any obvious break with Harding's policies and personnel would give a chill to public feeling. It would run the risk of giving rise to unsettling aprehensions. And that is a thing Coolidge will never do, even for the legitimate purpose of getting his own policies and his own choice of personnel under way.

To the extent that Coolidge must wait before making his own individual impression on the country and starting the writing of his own record—to that extent the time is shortened within which it is possible for him to achieve a situation such as would make his nomination inevitable. The whole thing constitutes a condition in which time is a fundamental element and one making for embarrassment to individual purposes and ambitions.

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Premier Poincare On The Ruhr

French Spokesman Asserts Neutrality Of American Opinion Shows Washington Backs Up French Policy

Following is the text of the address that Premier Poincare delivered at Gondrecourt on the unveiling of a tablet in commemoration of the arrival of the first American divisions in the combat area:

"The city of Gondrecourt has been happily inspired to conserve on this tablet the memory of an event which will leave an ineffaceable trace in world history—the arrival of the first American troops on the front. I went to visit General Pershing at Chaumont, where he had established his headquarters, and when I found the brave American leader installed in the old French city and received as a friend by the whole enthusiastic population I felt great patriotic emotion.

"But when I came with him to the Plateau de Louise, near here, to review his first constituted divisions and when he asked me to speak to his valiant officers I felt a still more profound admiration for the great resolution of America.

"I felt, too, a certain emotion at seeing my dear department serve as the theater for this unparalleled spectacle of an army still feeble, but which was going to grow day by day and which was going to assume in the months to come the formidable proportions of an army which in its closed ranks movement betrayed a certain inexperience but whose soldiers were magnificent in spirit and energy, an army which had crossed the ocean to defend on foreign soil not only the rights of the United States threatened by the German Empire, but the rights of all civilized peoples, and in particular the rights of Belgium, which Germany had violated, and the rights of France, who in former times herself went across the seas to aid the first steps of young America and who had never since then been false to her traditions of honor, justice and liberty.

"Yes, gentlemen, in the eighteenth century France sent some thousands of men, with their Lafayette, their Rochambeau, their d'Estaing and their de Grasse, to help Washington and the three million colonials who fought for independence, and since that day those three million colonials had singularly prospered and multiplied. They had conquered, cultivated and enriched an immense territory. They had peopled a vast continent, and now it was by hundreds of thousands that the proud soldiers of America were reaching the coasts of Brittany and Gascony.

RECALLS A LETTER

"In crossing Plateau de Louise with Pershing I recalled a letter which in 1777 Benjamin Franklin wrote from his little Summer home in Passy to Dr. Cooper: 'In Paris it is a common dictum that the cause of America is the cause of the human race and that in fighting for our liberty we are fighting for the liberty of Europe.' And I recalled that in 1917 a Frenchman living in New York or San Francisco would have been right in writing to a friend in Paris to say: 'It is a common dictum in the United States that the cause of France is the cause of the human race and that in fighting for our liberty we are fighting for the liberty of America.'

"And I thought I heard ringing in the pure air of our Meuse the rallying cry of a new crusade, and when, surrounded by regimental flags, there passed before my eyes the star-spangled banner I assured myself in my heart that the two democracies linked for so long by the similarity of their institutions, by the community of their interests and by the reciprocity of their sentiments were going to seal finally on the fields of battle an immortal friendship."

"For months their sons fought side by side pouring out their blood in order that free countries should not be enslaved by an arrogant power which sought to master the whole world and in order that the free will of the peoples should prevail and peace no longer be at the mercy of irresponsible dynastic ambitions.

"Their efforts were not in vain, their hopes not deceived. They crushed the terrible military machine which for too many years had been working in the center of Europe and which after having suppressed the liberties of the citizens of Germany and Austria-Hungary was preparing to crush franchised peoples everywhere.

"In order that the danger they warded off should never be able to rise again, in order that humanity freed by them should be able to work with the certitude of security, in order that the future should be completely free from the risks of the past, how much better would it not have been if the union so closely maintained during the war had continued to exist in peace time with all the force of an alliance.

MUTUAL SENTIMENTS

"The preparation, framing and signature of the Treaty of Versailles had given us the right to consider a result achieved which would have guaranteed our reparations and security. In the fullness of its prerogatives the American Senate did not ratify the work of the nation's President, and the United States, after having given Europe an unforgettable example of her nobility of spirit and valuable military collaboration, considered that the hour had come to fall back on herself and no longer embarrass herself with affairs in which she was not directly interested.

"However great the regret which that resolution caused, we perfectly understood that it was not directed against us, and that if its effect was to deprive us in executing the treaty of the official co-operation of the United States, it must bring no change in the sentiments uniting our two countries. We thought that our mutual attachment fortified by long tradition and sanctified by brotherhood in arms was a far surer pledge of political understanding than any parchment covered with many signatures and seals.

"We were not mistaken. Although the United States withdrew her troops from the Rhine and only kept an observer on the Reparation Commission, instead of a representative, she has not ceased to follow with close sympathy the formidable work of restoration which we have accomplished in our liberated regions, the steps which we make each day on the road to national reconstruction and the efforts we are making to safeguard our rights.

"It is not, of course, the task of the United States Government either to approve or disapprove our methods, seeing that it is not bound by treaty. And the attitude of reserve which it maintains is natural proof of its friendly impartiality toward all the Allies. But the American people in its majority finds very legitimate than failing payment by Germany, we seized pledges, and that we will not give them up in exchange for vain promises.

"Only yesterday I received from Washington a personal letter from General Gouroud, who after having met with the warmest reception in America, is about to return to France, and he tells me he comes away with the conviction that the men who fought with us, their families and their friends are wholeheartedly with us in the action to which the conduct of Germany has forced us. What could be more just and more natural?

"When after the war America decided not to accept, so far as she was concerned, any treaty obligations, the acted as a free and sovereign State, and before coming to this decision she consulted her own interests, as it was her right and even patriotic duty to do. She cannot find it strange today that we go straight ahead and that we act first according to the rights and duties of France.

"A people who would spend its time consulting, procrastinating and complaining would appear to our American friends incapable and impotent; a people that knows what it wants is ways sure of keeping their affection. Besides, the best way to obtain help not only of Heaven but of mankind is to begin by helping one's self. It is because we are convinced of this truth that we went into the Ruhr. Everything which happened before and everything which has appened since strengthens us in the belief that we are right."

IF GERMANY HAD WON

Speaking at the dedication of the war monument in the little village of Chassey, near Commercy, Premier Poincare reviewed the effects in France of the heavy hand of Germany and justified French policy towards the Reich by citing what Germany would have done to the Allies if she had won the war.

"If the efforts and sacrifices of the Allies," he said, "had not been repaid by vicory, if misfortune had given to Germany the victory, what would be the state of the world today? The German empire, which would have certainly conserved its megalomaniac dynasty, would have established a definite hegemony on the ruins of the conquered peoples.

"We would without doubt have been the worst treated. France would have been deprived at least of Dunkirk, Calais, the Briey basin and her colonies, and would have been condemned to pay enormous indemnities. For Germany during the war had made no secret of her intentions. She several times unveiled her purposes, and up to the day when she felt all hope was gone, she continued her plan to crush us forever.

"She would not have shown herself much more generous to our allies.

"I mention Belgium, from whom Germany would have taken Antwerp and the seacoast, to be placed under her domination.

"England, for whom the Kaiser had the most violent dislike and which was the gerat rival that Germany must ruin, would not have been spared. Germany, who had installed herself as for eternity in the region of Ostend, would have appropriated all the Continental side of the Channel, the better to keep watch on Britain and hold her under the fire of her Berthas. The navy of our allies would have been destroyed and their merchant fleet decimated. The command of the seas would have been snatched from England and her relations with the Allies broken.

"Italy would not have got off any better. Not only would she not have received the territory she obtained at the expense of the old Austria-Hungary, not only would she not have obtained Trieste and Trentino, but it is probable the would have had to make territorial sacrifices to the Dual Monarcay.

"Czechoslovakia would have remained under the yoke of oppression she had known for centuries. Serbia and Rumania would have been split up and reduced to vassaldom. Poland would not have been reborn. Posen and Upper Silesia would still have been German. All Europe would have been enslaved.

AMERICA ALSO AFFECTED

"Across the Atlantic the United States would have perhaps momentarily escaped the consequences of the German victory, but she would not have been able long to remain indifferent to constitution of the colossal power that had become the veritable sovereign of Europe and was ready to spread its tentacles around the globe.

"In short all Anglo-Saxon civilisation as well as Latin civilisation, would have been shaken to its foundations. Germany would have assured herself from pole to pole political, commercial and intellectual supremacy, and, directed by her Hohenzollerns, the latter would have become the emperors of the human race."

M. Poincare said that if it had not been for the union of the Allies these things all would have come to pass, and they were many times nearer realisation than the allied peoples ever knew.

Replying to the British comparison of the French claims against Germany today with what Germany made France pay after 1871 M. Poincare pointed out that the 5,000,000 francs which France turned over to Germany as indemnity was only a part of what she really paid. Pointing to the cost of the army of occupation and the indemnification of French citizens whose property was damaged he reached the conclusion mentioned in his note to Prime Minister Baldwin that France had really paid 12,000,000,000 gold marks and recalled that when France set about aquitting herself of her debt she found possible resources of 43,000,000,000 francs.

Turning to the estimate of the Economic Institute of Washington tha Germany had already paid 25,000,000,000 M. Poincare said he had looked all through the Congressional Directory and had not found this institute mentioned.

"However," he added, "these arbitrary estimates show us where we would get if international experts were ever charged with measuring German capacity of payment, and I take pleasure in telling you that our opinion on this point will never change."

In conclusion the Premier said: "I mention once more what France did after 1870. I wish to recall to the world that, heavy as were our expenditures and our debts, we succeeded in settling them. We succeeded in putting our finances in order. We succeeded in reconstituting our machinery production, and, in spite of our mutilation, we raised up our country and brought it back to prosperity.

"To do this, did we have to accomplish miracles? No. We had to do nothing which was beyond human ability. We worked. We showed good faith and good will, an we took a larger place in the common esteem of the world.

"We are not trying to hold ourselves up as an example to any one, not even to our enemies of yesterday. But what they made us do fifty-three years ago they have got to try to do themselves now. If they do not see fit to do it they will simply force us to carry out in their case the threat they then made to us: 'Pay us, or here we stay.'"

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HEARINGS

Sept. 27, 1923, Cause No. 2307, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; testimony taken of W. Frederick, H. Horowitz, G. A. Mayer, J. P. Davis, L. D. Kearny; continued.

Sept. 28, 1923, Cause No. 2307, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; testimony taken of Mrs. S. Horowitz, G. A. Mayer, Col. A. Yaron; continued.

Oct. 1, 1923, Cause No. 2326, U. S. v. W. Garden; testimony taken of G. Grushka, Nyien Ah Tsaung, R. S. Beer C. Henry, W. Garden; continued.

Oct. 1, 1923, Cause No. 2275, In re The Kearny Co. Inc., in bankruptcy; on motion to dismiss petition; testimony taken of L. F. Roth, G. A. Mayer, L. D. Kearny, H. R. Snyder, C. S. Franklin; submitted.

Oct. 1, 1923, Cause No. 2254, Koh Shun Kee, Ah Lee Casing Co. v. Block and Co.; on motions to set, and for order to take depositions; submitted.

Oct. 1, 1923, Cause No. 2300, Asia Engineering Corporation v. Shanghai Building Co. Inc.; on motion to set; assigned.

Oct. 1, 1923, Cause No. 2321, J. B. Taylor v. The Asiatic Motors, Inc.; on motion to set; assigned.

Oct. 1, 1923, Cause No. 2206, Shanghai Hotels Limited v. A. P. Pattison; on motion for execution; submitted.

Oct. 1, 1923, Cause No. 1873, A. L. Djemarova v. R. Clancy; on motion to set; passed to October 8th.

Oct. 1, 1923, Cause No. 2183, Yang Wei Zau v. Philippine China Trading Co.; on motion to set; passed to October 8th.

Oct. 1, 1923, Cause No. 1625, K. F. Ling v. Frank F. Bowe and Asia Banking Corporation; on motion to make answer more definite and certain; submitted.

Oct. 1, 1923, Cause No. 1936, Mei Liem Socks Factory v. Niagara Fire Insurance Co. et al.; on motion to set for trial at Hankow; submitted.

Oct. 1, 1923, Cause No. 2305, The Finnish Transoceanic Trading Co. v. Hinde Bros. and Co. Inc.; on motion for injunction; passed.

(Before the Commissioner)

Sept. 27, 1923, Spec. Pro. No. 35, In re coroner's inquest on the body of Adolph A. Malina; testimony taken of Dr. A. H. Swan, C. H. Norton, J. L. Hayes, E. E. Hasse, T. Mellows; submitted to jury.

Sept. 29, 1923, Civil No. 108, Asia Butchery Co. v. L. Siegman; confession of judgment; submitted.

Sept. 29, 1923, Crim. No. 506, U. S. v. L. Siegman; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

Sept. 29, 1923, Crim. No. 505, U. S. v. F. W. Scholbohm; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

Oct. 1, 1923, Crim. No. 508, U. S. v. W. Garden; testimony taken of C. P. 804, R. H. Beer, C. B. Henry, G. Grushka; submitted.

Oct. 1, 1923, Spec. Pro. No. 36, In re coroner's inquest on the body of R. S. Carl; testimony taken of T. Mellows, Mr. A. H. Swan; continued.

Oct. 2, 1923, Crim. No. 510, U. S. v. L. Harris; testimony taken of A. P. C. 27, C. P. C. 19, C. P. C. 85, L. Harris; submitted.

Oct. 2, 1923, Crim. No. 511, U. S. v. H. Hanlin; testimony taken of G. Johnson, G. M. Keller, J. L. Brann, H. Hanlin; continued.

Oct. 2, 1923, Spec. Pro. No. 36, In re coroner's inquest on the body of R. S. Carl; testimony taken of R. King, W. E. Hall, W. J. Kelly, C. M. Alvord; submitted to jury.

JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS

Sept. 26, 1923, Cause No. 2320, U. S. v. S. B. Gaynor, K. Hansen and M. K. Smith; sentence of acquittal of last two defendants.

Sept. 26, 1923, Cause No. 2157, Salling v. Salling; decree.

Sept. 26, 1923, Cause No. 2277, George R. Bell v. Charles Margelis; judgment for plaintiff.

Sept. 26, 1923, Cause No. 2153, Brode v. Brode; decree.

Sept. 26, 1923, Cause No. 2192, Chinese Merchants' Bank Ltd. v. The Far East Trading Co. Inc.; judgment for plaintiff.

Sept. 26, 1923, Cause No. 2193, Chinese Merchants' Bank Ltd. v. The Far East Trading Co. Inc.; judgment for plaintiff.

Sept. 26, 1923, Cause No. 2255, China Motors v. L. D. Kearny; judgment for plaintiff.

Sept. 26, 1923, Cause No. 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone; order overruling motion to include briefs, etc.

Sept. 29, 1923, Cause No. 2307, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; order sustaining objection to admissibility of Exhibit No. 2.

Sept. 29, 1923, Cause No. 1800, Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward and Co.; order sustaining motion for execution and overruling motion for extension of time to file record.

Oct. 1, 1923, Cause No. 1822, In re Leonidas W. Pierce's will; order closing administration.

(By the Commissioner)

Sept. 27, 1923, Spec. Pro. No. 35, In re coroner's inquest on the body of Adolph A. Malina; verdict.

Sept. 29, 1923, Civil No. 108, Asia Butchery Co. v. L. Siegman; judgment for plaintiff.

Sept. 29, 1923, Crim. No. 506, U. S. v. L. Siegman; assessed costs and warned.

Sept. 29, 1923, Crim. No. 505, U. S. v. F. W. Scholbohm; assessed costs and warned.

Sept. 29, 1923, Crim. No. 486, U. S. v. P. Solano; order of dismissal.

Oct. 1, 1923, Crim. No. 508, U. S. v. W. Garden; defendant bound over to U. S. Court for China.

Oct. 2, 1923, Spec. Pro. No. 36, In re coroner's inquest on the body of R. S. Carl; verdict.

Oct. 2, 1923, Crim. No. 510, U. S. v. L. Harris; defendant acquitted.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR HEARING

Oct. 8, 1923, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 2317, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny.

Oct. 12, 1923, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 2300, Asia Engineering Corporation v. Shanghai Building Co.

Oct. 16, 1932, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 1351, Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. v. Green Star S.S. Co

Oct. 19, 1923, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 1378, American Sales Corporation v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.

Sept. 26, 1923, Cause No. 2308, U. S. v. C. McCormick; final commitment issued.

Sept. 26, 1923, Cause No. 2309, U. S. v. T. McCoy; final commitment issued.

Sept. 26, 1923, Cause No. 2310, U. S. v. J. M. Nelson; final commitment issued.

Sept. 26, 1923, Cause No. 2315, U. S. v. G. Diaz; final commitment issued.

Sept. 26, 1923, Cause No. 2272, Colbert v. Colbert; plaintiff's reply to motions.

Sept. 26, 1923, Cause No. 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S.S. Co.; amended petition.

Sept. 26, 1923, Cause No. 2319, L. H. Woo v. The Commercial Express and Storage Co.; marshall's return of summons.

Sept. 26, 1923, Cause No. 2313, Yu Soen Kien v. The Robert Dollar Co.; demurrer.

Sept. 27, 1923, Cause No. 2318, Brandt v. Brandt; affidavit; order for service by publication; summons issued.

Sept. 27, 1923, Cause No. 2277, George R. Bell v. Charles Margelis; stipulation.

Sept. 27, 1923, Cause No. 2304, A. Lafuente v. A. B. Rosenfeld; bill of particulars.

Sept. 27, 1923, Cause No. 1663, In re Reid's Limited Inc., a bankrupt; amended proof of claim.

Sept. 27, 1923, Cause No. 2321, J. B. Taylor v. The Asiatic Motors Inc.; complaint; summons issued.

Sept. 27, 1923, Cause No. 2322, Chu Chin and Co. v. The Gilmore United Petroleum Co. Ltd.; complaint; summons issued.

Sept. 28, 1923, Corpn. No. 112, Pacific Ice and Cold Storage Co. inc.; certificate of dissolution.

Sept. 28, 1923, Cause No. 2323, Pai Ching Ting v. E. W. Frazar and Co.; complaint.

Sept. 28, 1923, Cause No. 1017, Isadore Brimberg v. Gromov Heirs and International Banking Corporation; motion to vary judgment.

Sept. 28, 1923, Cause No. 2254, Koh Shun Kee, Ah Lee Casing Co. v. Block and Company; motion to set.

Sept. 28, 1923, Cause No. 2321, J. B. Taylor v. The Asiatic Motors Inc.; marshal's return of summons.

Sept. 29, 1923, Cause No. 2300, Asia Engineering Corporation v. Shanghai Building Co.; motion to set.

Sept. 29, 1923, Cause No. 1274, Yang Ting Dzung v. International Banking Corporation et al.; stipulation; answer.

Sept. 29, 1923, Cause No. 2321, J. B. Taylor v. The Asiatic Motors Inc.; answer; motion to set.

Sept. 29, 1923, Cause No. 2282, The China American Trading Co. Inc. v. The Fearon, Daniel Co.; notice to take depositions.

Sept. 29, 1923, Cause No. 2007, In re Mildred C. Watkins' will; final account.

Sept. 29, 1923, Cause No. 1822, In re Leonidas W. Pierce's will; final account; petition.

Sept. 29, 1923, Cause No. 2183, Yang Wei Zau v. Philippine China Trading Co.; motion to set.

Sept. 29, 1923, Cause No. 1936, Mei Liem Socks Factory v. Niagara Fire Insurance Co. et al.; motion to set for trial at Hankow.

Sept. 29, 1923, Cause No. 2254, Koh Shun Kee, Ah Lee Casing Co. v. Block and Company; motion for order to take depositions.

Sept. 29, 1923, Cause No. 2294, F. J. Schuhl v. Beckman-Linden Engineering Corporation; marshal's return of alias summons.

Sept. 29, 1923, Cause No. 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial and Industrial Co. Ltd.; marshal's return of summons; notice of attorney's lien.

Sept. 29, 1923, Cause No. 1625, K. F. Ling v. Frank F. Bowe and Asia Banking Corporation; motion to make answer more definite and certain.

Oct. 1, 1923, Cause No. 2305, The Finnish Transoceanic Trading Co. v. Hinde Bros. and Co. Inc.; motion for injunction; notice of motion.

Oct. 1, 1923, Cause No. 1822, In re Leonidas W. Pierce's will; receipt.

Oct. 1, 1923, Cause No. 2324, Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd. et al. v. American Manufacturing Co. of China, Inc.; petition.

Oct. 1, 1923, Cause No. 2325, Krausch v. Krausch; complaint; summons issued.

Oct. 1, 1923, Cause No. 2826, U. S. v. W. Garden; information.

Oct. 2, 1923, Cause No. 1274, Yang Ting Dzung v. International Banking Corporation et al; motion to amend; amended complaint.

Oct. 2, 1923, Cause No. 2282, China American Trading Co. Inc. v. The Fearon, Daniel Co.; copy of deposition; plaintiff's brief in opposition to motion for non-suit.

Oct. 2, 1923, Cause No. 1861, Luk Hop Co. v. American Express Co.; plaintiff's brief in answer to defendant's brief.

Oct. 2, 1923, Cause No. 2327, J. P. Fonseca v. Muller and Phipps (China) Ltd.; complaint; summons issued.

Oct. 2, 1923, Cause No. 2277, George R. Bell v. Charles Margelis; praecipe for execution; writ of execution issued.

Oct. 2, 1923, Cause No. 2053, In re assignment of Cosmos Commercial Corporation; memorandum in support of assignee's proposal for distribution.

Oct. 2, 1923, Cause No. 2305, The Finnish Transoceanic Trading Co. v. Hinde Bros. and Co. Inc.; answer.

(By the Commissioner)

Sept. 27, 1923, Crim. No. 505, U. S. v. F. W. Schlobohm; complaint.

Sept. 27, 1923, Crim. No. 506, U. S. v. L. Siegman; complaint.

Sept. 27, 1923, Civil No. 108, Asia Butchery Co. v. Siegman; consent to substitution of attorney for plaintiff.

Sept. 27, 1923, Spec. Pro. No. 35, In re coroner's inquest on the body of Adolph A. Malina; oath of jurors.

Sept. 28, 1923, Civil No. 135, China Fibre Container Co. v. The Commercial Express and Storage Co.; complaint; summons issued.

Sept. 28, 1923, Civil No. 136, Wong Ching Sung v. F. G. Johnson; complaint; summons issued.

Sept. 28, 1923, Civil No. 134, General Accident etc. Assurance Co. v. A. H. Swan, marshal's return of summons.

Sept. 29, 1923, Crim. No. 486, U. S. v. P. Solano; motion to dismiss.

Oct. 1, 1923, Civil No. 2, Yok Sang v. J. Hamilton; writ of execution issued.

Oct. 1, 1923, Civil No. 95, W. Frederick v. A. G. Fuller; writ of execution issued.

Oct. 1, 1923, Crim. No. 507, U. S. v. P. A. Grimes; complaint; warrant issued.

Oct. 1, 1923, Crim. No. 508, U. S. v. W. Garden; complaint.

Oct. 1, 1923, Crim. No. 509, U. S. v. Mrs. S. B. Gaynor; affidavit; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.

Oct. 2, 1923, Crim. No. 510, U. S. v. L. Harris; complaint.

Oct. 2, 1923, Spec. Pro. No. 36, In re coroner's inquest on the body of R. S. Carl; oath of jurors.

Oct. 2, 1923, Crim. No. 511, U. S. v. H. Hanlin; affidavit; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.

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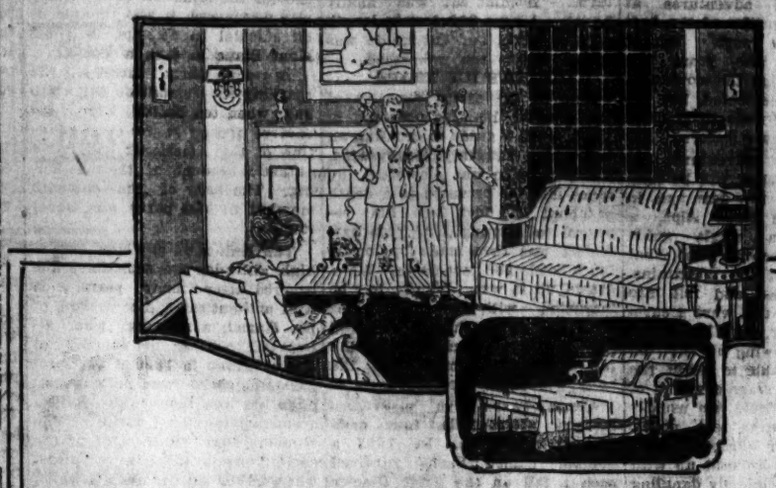

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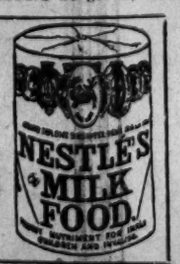

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Mountain Dangers Lure The Fearless

Recent Narrow Escapes; Alpine Guide Saved In Crevasse By Freezing Of Rope In Snow

Recent narrow escapes from tragedy in mountain climbing show that the perilous pastime has not lost its appeal for brave men and women. The most active season in the long history of mountain climbing is in full swing and from the mountainous regions of Europe and America come reports of adventures at high altitudes worthy of the best traditions of the sport. During the war and in the years immediately following the mountains were naturally neglected, but the present Summer finds them more populous than ever before.

Some of the adventures of Alpinists this season will be long remembered. A few days ago, in an ascent in the Swiss Alps, a woman with a single guide chanced on a deep crevasse, that ancient terror of the mountains. The guide slipped and fell into the abyss. The two were securely roped together, and the woman climber, by throwing herself on the snow, was able to check the guide's fall. In snow climbing of this kind two people are usually roped about twenty feet apart. The guide, after dropping for several feet, was brought up with a jerk and left helplessly dangling in space over the crevasse.

By lying on the snow the woman could manage to keep from being pulled over the brink, but she was powerless to drag the guide to safety. The accident occurred at an elevation of 13,465 feet, far from assistance.

The situation did not improve. The woman found her strength ebbing. When time had passed and hope of assistance disappeared, the guide, a Swiss named Bischoff, ordered his companion to cut the rope and save her life, though it meant almost certain death for him.

The woman at first refused to purchase her life at such a price, but later at the urgent pleading of the guide cut the rope. During the delay the rope had become so securely frozen into the ice that it held fast and continued to support the guide for three hours. In that time she succeeded in summoning assistance, and the guide was saved.

ONE SAVED OUT OF FOUR

The adventure recalls an amazing rescue from a crevasse on the slopes of Mont Blanc in 1902. A party consisting of four experienced Alpinists, including two professional guides, were crossing the Grand Plateau near Mont Blanc when a heavy snow with high winds hid every landmark. Although the Swiss guides had spent their lives in the region they were soon lost and could not guide the party either up or down the mountain. It was afterward discovered that an Alpine hut with ample supplies was within but a few minutes' walk. The party was obliged to practice the desperate expedient of digging into the snow. In the frightful night of storm and cold that followed two of the party were frozen to death.

The storm abating next morning, the two survivors abandoned their dead for the moment and hurriedly began the descent. While still at a remote altitude one of them fell into a deep crevasse. Such falls are usually fatal, but in this case the climber fell a distance of 130 feet and landed at the bottom uninjured.

On every side rose perpendicular walls of ice which completely imprisoned him. He was able to make himself heard and urged his companion above to lose no time in seeking assistance. While leaning over the edge of the crevasse, however, the companion fell and was killed, thus leaving the single survivor of the party alone at the bottom of a 130-foot crevasse high up on Mont Blanc.

By a miracle of good luck a watcher in the valley below saw the accident through field glasses. One moment a black figure was observed at the edge of a crevasse, the next there was an unbroken expanse of snow. The observer lost no time in spreading the alarm. A party soon started from Chamonix, a seven hours' climb below. It was soon observed by guides who were high up on Mount Blanc, well above the Grand Plateau. The party was moving at top speed, which showed that it was on relief duty. The guides high above at once turned and hurried down to join forces with the rescuers.

After several hours of climbing, the two parties met, but their combined efforts for hours failed to discover the imprisoned guide. Each crevasse on the broad side of the mountain was explored in turn. A faint call was finally heard. A rope 200 feet in length was let down, and the guide was drawn to the top unharmed.

DEATH'S ICY TRAPS

One of the early tragedies of this kind in the Alps occurred in 1864, when a guide in crossing an ice bridge suddenly disappeared. Another guide was lowered by ropes into the crevasse to a depth of about 100 feet, but his repeated calls brought no response. A test was then made by lowering a bottle 200 feet down. When drawn up it was found to be incrusted with ice. It was decided that death had occurred within a few seconds after the fall. Despite many efforts the body was never discovered.

There have been marvelous rescues after falls into deep fissures in the ice. In 1897 a climber named Sachs survived such a fall on the Tritt Glacier near Zermat. He was accompanied by two experienced guides and was carefully roped, but the rope slipped at a critical moment, and Sachs disappeared from view. One of his guides hurried away for assistance, while the other, leaning over the edge, shouted Sachs's name. A voice was finally heard. Sachs was alive, but had broken his arm in the fall.

Hours passed before assistance arrived, the problem confronting them appeared baffling. No cries could now be heard from below, and the black crevasse seemed to have no bottom. One of the party was let down to a depth of 200 feet. The ropes meanwhile cut so deeply into the snow that the supporting ledge might give way at any moment. The guide precariously suspended at the end of the 200-foot rope was about to signal to be drawn up when a voice quite near him remarked casually, "Good evening; how do you like it down here?" It was found that Sachs had landed on a ledge of snow, where he had lain a long while unconscious.

It is believed that the first women climbers to be lost in the Alps were victims of a similar accident. Both were Americans, a Mrs. Marks and a Miss Wilkinson. The party included Mr. Marks and several guides. They had passed the Grands-Mulets in safety, when the women were left in charge of one of the guides and the rest of the party started on alone. The men had gone but a short distance when they heard screams. Hurrying back, they found that the women and the guide had fallen into a crevasse. None survived to explain how the accident occurred and the bodies were never recovered.

PERIL OF AVALANCHE

The precipitous sides of great mountains continues to lure the daring mountain climber as in the past. The scaling of a precipice requires great skill and endurance, and the most experienced guides sometimes come to grief. Within a few days four climbers were reported lost while ascending the Giant's Needle near Chamonix. The party was believed to consist of a priest, Father Duquennois, M. and Mme. Charles and two guides. Another party saw the bodies falling from a considerable height. It is thought impossible that any could have survived.

Some of the saddest accidents in climbing have occurred at the summits of great mountains after the goal has been attained. The uppermost peak of Mont Blanc has been the scene of a distressing tragedy. A party of eleven, including two Americans, Randall and Bean; a Scotch minister named McCorkindale, three guides and five porters had succeeded in reaching the top in safety, when they were cut off by a severe storm of snow and wind. All chance of retreat was cut off, and the party, with insufficient provisions, were imprisoned in the remote spot for eight days. Although the situation of the party was discovered, it was thought to be suicidal to attempt to climb Mont Blanc in such a storm.

A rescue party succeeded in reaching the summit on the ninth day, when ten bodies were discovered frozen in the deep snow. One of the Americans had left a pathetic account of their suffering. The body of the eleventh member of the party was never found.

The bodies of climbers lost at high altitudes are sometimes discovered after many years. A well authenticated case is that of Dr. Hamel, a scientist who attempted to reach the summit of Mount Blanc in 1820. The preparations were unusually complete, no less than twelve guides accompanying the party. The climbers were within sight of the summit when they were overwhelmed by an avalanche, which carried them far down the mountain at a frightful pace. Three of the party were lost. In 1861 the remains of a human body were found by guides and brought to Chamonix and were identified as one of the ill-fated party. Part of the provisions carried, including a leg of mutton, were also found. The remains were in a remarkable state of preservation after forty-one years.

A FALL OF 4,000 FEET

The Matterhorn has always proved a formidable antagonist. In 1865 Edward Whymper's party, after reaching the summit, had begun the descent. The party had been carefully roped. On a steep rock face one of the climbers slipped. In falling he knocked over the man next in line, while the jerk on the rope dragged the third man from his position. The rest of the party realising the danger braced themselves to withstand the tug on the rope, but the rope broke.

In an instant the three men were sliding at frightful speed down the precipitious eastern face of the Matterhorn. They were seen to struggle desperately to stop themselves, catching at the rocks. In a moment they had plunged over a vertical face of the mountain with a sheer drop of 4,000 feet. Whymper and two guides were left clinging to the rocks. The guides were so terrified that they could not move for half an hour, and the diminished party finally reached the foot of the mountain the following day. The bodies were recovered.

Whymper was the first to scale the Matterhorn in a close race with the Italian climber Carrel, who reached the summit but a few hours after him. Carrel met his death later near the summit of the Matterhorn. He was close to the top when the party was cut off by a severe storm which lasted for two days and two nights. The food and the firewood gave out. It was decided to make a desperate effort to reach the valley. The dangerous slopes had been almost passed when Carrel sank exhausted in the snow, urging his companions to abandon him and save themselves. It was possible to see through the rifts in the snowstorm the green valleys far below them. While urging his companions to leave him and save themselves Carrel died in the snow.

Another distressing accident occurred on the slopes of the Matterhorn in 1907. A young Italian named Sport and two companions attempted to scale the mountain from the Italian side. The party lost its way, missed the hut where they had intended to camp for the night, and were obliged to face a severe storm in the open. The following day they were overtaken by another storm at the base of the actual peak and spent a second night out of doors in the storm. The long exposure proved fatal to Sport.

His body was laid in the shelter of some rocks and the two remaining climbers attempted the ascent. Once again they were lost and had to spend a third night in the open. Before morning a second one of the young men was so badly frozen that he could not proceed. The third managed to struggle on and chanced to meet some guides, who rescued the second member and recovered the body of the first.

Visitors to Zermat are acquainted with the Mosely Platt, at least by name, on the Zermat ridge. It gains its name from an American, W. O. Mosely of Boston, who met his death at this point. Mosely was accompanied by two guides. He had untied the rope and was attempting to leap across a rocky ridge, when he slipped and fell some 2,000 feet.

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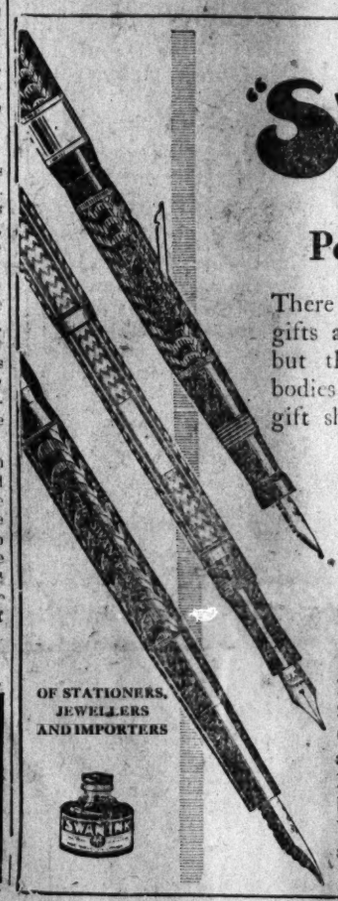

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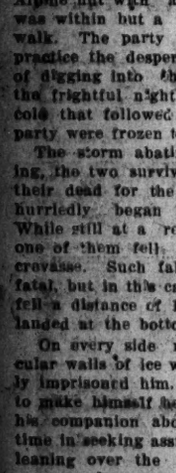

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Eugenics Plan Is Offered For Benefit Of U. S.

Segregation Of Defective Types And Enactment Regarding Marriage And Divorce Laws Are Suggested

A program for the "practical application of eugenic principles" to the improvement of the people of America, made public by the Eugenics Committee of the United States in Chicago, suggests segregation of defective types, sterilization, laws encouraging parenthood by those endowed with good hereditary traits and enactments on marriage and divorce regulations, as among the more important aims in the field of legislation. This is told in an Associated Press dispatch from Chicago.

Inquiry into the eugenic elements in birth control is mentioned as one of the most important research problems. More than 200 activities for eugenic societies and welfare workers are outlined.

The program was arranged by a sub-committee of the American organization, headed by Professor Henry E. Crampton, of Columbia University. Other members of the sub-committee are Professors Irving Fisher and Roswell Johnson and Dr. Harry Laughlin. The national body is composed of prominent scientists, educators, churchmen, public officials and social workers and is affiliated with the International Commission on Eugenics, whose headquarters are in London. Professor Fisher is chairman of the American committee. Chief Justice Harry Olson of the Municipal Court of Chicago, also a member of the committee, made public the program.

"For the first time in history," he said, "a unified, co-ordinated, practicable and comprehensive scheme for the conservation of human resources is offered. We have heard much recently of the importance of conservation as related to material things. This program offers conservation of the richest traits of human character and the finest types of human physique, without either of which man cannot attain the fullness of life which is the end of human destiny."

PROGRAM FOR RESEARCH

War, immigration, farm credits, protective tariffs, transportation, labor unions and housing all are mentioned in the program as problems for eugenic research.

The automobile is mentioned as a factor in rural eugenics, "since it tends to reduce in-breeding from propinquity and to widen the range of marriage selection in rural districts."

The eugenic aspect of higher education is presented in the question "Are universities attracting the most intelligent elements in the population and virtually sterilising them, both students and teachers?"

Concerning the present general tendency of migration from rural communities to the larger cities, the report asks if the population centers attract "the superior intelligent and able-bodied young people from the farms or the interior?"

"If the superior stocks are being driven off by present tendencies to the sterile life of city commerce, this constitutes a dysgenic drain upon the population," the report says. "It is estimated that in four generations the 50 percent of the present population which is on the farms tends to become 38 per cent of the total stock." It then is pointed out that if these two tendencies are demonstrated by research to be continually operative the result would be that close to 900 out of every 1,000 of American population four generations hence would be of the stock of the lower mental and physical types of the present time.

Securing the segregation of certain classes, "such as the criminal defective," should receive special emphasis from the outset, the committee suggests. Farm colonies for the segregated classes are urged. In such colonies sterilised people would live virtually normal lives under semi-institutional care but would not burden society with defective offspring.

Revision of the immigration laws to provide for the selection of arrivals "on the basis of superiority to the American average" by mental tests, and for careful examination to reveal dysgenic types is listed as a second legislative aim of the immediate future.

The rapid multiplication of defective stocks from even the present comparatively small immigration quotas constitutes a grave menace to American life, students of eugenics declare. In the 33-year period ended February 1923, it is pointed out, more than 7,400,000 aliens of types lower than the "low average of intelligence standard" came to America in the total immigration of less than 14,000,000 persons.

A plan to move the entire immigration examination machinery from Ellis Island to the various countries which furnish our new peoples has been suggested to Administration officials at Washington, and is said to be now under consideration by a Cabinet officer.

UNIVERSITY LIFE DISCUSSED

Referring to the extensive movement of farm folk to the cities and its consequent eugenic drain, the report says the solution "seems to depend chiefly upon whether American rural life is economically and culturally attractive enough to retain the best stocks and attract new and good stock from the cities." In this connection it is suggested that legislation helpful to "farm credits, farmers' co-operatives, community art, rural education, abolition of protective tariffs, and suburban life for city workers" would be eugenic measures of the highest order.

Arraignment of institutions of higher learning for their adherence to "monastic ideas" regarding married students is a part of the report.

"Their best fellowships are not open to married students," it says. "They seem to be doing much to limit the propagation of the most intellectual elements in society.

"Important steps in the field of eugenic education should be taken immediatey. All large universities should have courses in eugenics. Education as to the supreme importance of biological factors in human life should eventually be extended through the entire school system, down to the elementary grades.

"Care should be taken to square eugenics with rational democratic ideals by exposing false claims of class superiority and espousing equal opportunity to demonstrate intrinsic merit.

"Public libraries should be provided with suitable literature, departments of health should become eugenic agencies and departments of eugenics should be established in every state. It is important in this connection that only well established facts should be taught and not premature and possibly dangerous hypotheses be given out as facts."

While declaring that all the human traits which make better people are not yet defined, the report declares that the quality of sympathy and gentleness is generally acknowledged as of first importance.

"Kindness," is says, "is one of the most important and most valuable characteristics.

"The problem of encouraging the recognition of eugenic factors in marriage selection is one which ultimately may be worked out through schools, colleges and other agencies.

"We should endeavor to show that eugenics supplies the most effective and permanent solution of the problems which have been so ineffectually dealt with hitherto by physicians, public health officers, social workers, clergymen and reformers—the problems of combatting disease, disability, defectiveness, degeneracy, delinquency, vice and crime."

Additional laws suggested for incorporation into the national "eugenic code' would provide:

Setting the minimum marriage age at 18;

Statutes concerned with illegitimacy;

Establishing "dysgenic inheritable defects" as adequate grounds for divorce;

Bonding provisions for families, communities, states and nations against the production of defectives;

Mothers' pensions and laws encouraging differential salaries based on the size and quality of families;

Systematic mental testing of children at ten years and sixteen years.

Removal of the present restrictions on information and materials for the prevention of conception.

Regulation of employment of women and children as regards wages, hours, housing and conditions of labor.

Systematic and official registration of family pedigrees.

The chapter on legislation is concluded with the stern admonition that enactment of laws should wait upon exact determination of facts.

"The ultimate fruits of any eugenic movement will, by the nature of the case, require many generations. The task cannot be considered a short campaign but many political and social movements. It is, rather, like the founding and development of religion, something to be handed on from age to age."

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Pace In New York More Killing Than Elsewhere?

BY B. C. FORBES

Do New Yorkers, even the most prominent of their financial and business leaders, lead a pace so very much more gruelling and killing than led by foremost men of affairs in other parts of the country?

The popular impression is "Yes." The facts indicate "No."

The chairman of one important New York financial institution, the United States Trust Company, lately celebrating his 101st birthday, John A. Stewart. The most influential bank head in New York today is eighty-three; he is George F. Baker, chairman of the First National Bank, and he is still very actively on the job. The biggest banker New York ever produced, the late J. P. Morgan, lived beyond the allotted span of three-score years and ten. So did the last head of New York's second largest international banking house, Jacob Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Quite recently the chairman of one of New York's largest national banks passed on after having reached his seventy-fifth milestone, A. Barton Hepburn, of the Chase National Bank. Turning from banking to industry, we find that the most important job in the whole country, the chief executiveship of the United States Steel Corporation, is held in New York by a septuagenerian, namely E. H. Gary, who is seventy-five. Andrew Carnegie, who also had his headquarters in New York for many years, was approaching eighty-five when he passed on. John D. Rockefeller is eighty-four. One of his associates, E. T. Bedford, still the dynamically active head of Corn Products Refining Company, is in his seventy-fifth year; it is remarked of him that, when going from one directors' meeting to another in downtown New York, he more often runs than walks.

The "Chemical King" of America, William H. Nichols, another New Yorker, is past seventy. Minor C. Keith, upbuilder of the United Fruit Company and inveterate railroad builder in Central America, is seventy-five, and is still daily active either in his office in New York or down in the tropics.

August Heckscher, who has done big things in different lines in and around New York, has also reached the comfortable age of seventy-five. Edison was a New Yorker when in his busiest formative years, but the experience has not shortened his life; he is in his seventy-seventh year. Chauncey Depew, incurable New Yorker, is in his eightieth year, but he can still be found busy discharging his duties as chairman of the New York Central Railroad.

Even life on the New York Stock Exchange, feverish though it looks to the visitor, does not apparently send men to premature graves. Henry Clews, who died only recently, was born in 1840, and had a record of over sixty years in Wall Street. One member who still frequently appears at the Exchange is, I understand, over ninety. The average age of New York Stock Exchange members is probably over rather than under fifty, and quite a sprinkling of them are on the far side of seventy.

Frankly, I think New Yorkers indulge in delusions as to their tremendous business. Almost every one of the veterans here mentioned has always worked without display of feverish hurry or haste. The giants who do the most are not those who make the noisiest and the most ostentatious display.

Gary works as quietly as an oil gauge; so does Baker. Neither ever appears to be in any break-neck hurry.

It may be replied that the names here recorded belong to the old school, and that it is different with the modern New Yorkers. I don't think it is. True, many of those only part way up the ladder go in for fuss and splash and bluster, creating the impression that they are doing ten men's work. But I have noticed that those who have made a real mark, and who know they have "arrived," are nearly all men who work calmly, quietly, smoothly. Curiously enough, it is usually those who are doing the greatest amount of important work who seem to contrive to find most time to rest and listen to other people.

In other cities, such as Chicago and San Francisco and Boston and Philadelphia and St. Louis and Pittsburgh and Baltimore and Detroit and Seattle and St. Paul, the real doers apparently don't consider it necessary to go out of their way to impress people with their inordinate business and their overwhelming importance. For the most part, they simply apply themselves diligently, efficiently, noiselessly to their knitting. And they manage, most of them, to get through their duties without depriving themselves of a rational amount of recreation and social and domestic intercourse.

No ambitious American who has attained a measure of real success elsewhere need be overawed by the thought of invading New York. He will discover that the great majority of those he bumps into are pretty ordinary mortals. In time, he is likely to say to himself that it is not so very strange, after all, that nearly all the biggest jobs in New York are filled by men hailing from elsewhere.

Mme. Poincare Did Own Work As Servants Quit

Paris, Sept. 1.—How Madame Raymond Poincare, wife of the French Premier, had to do her own housework for several days because her husband interfered in domestic affairs is related by La Vie Parisienne.

Premier Poincare has a Rolls-Royce and a chauffeur, and the chauffeur is not liked by the rest of the servants at the Quai d'Orsay. One day they visited the Prime Minister in a body and threatened to quit unless the chauffeur was discharged.

Poincare is a hard man to budge. He wouldn't in this instance. So all the servants, from the butler to dishwasher, quit, and the chauffeur stayed on.

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Art in a Diver's Suit Ten Fathoms Down

BY M. B. LEVICK

A child of 2 sat playing on the Madras beach. A great wave came rolling from Burma across the eastern horizon. It swept away the heap of sand the child had built in front of him and was lifting him seaward when the brown hand of Lazarus, the native bearer, was thrust swiftly forward and grasped the child's sash. But the child was sorry Lazarus had kept him from the sea: every day he played on the strip of sand under the miniature cliff worn by the undertow and every night Lazarus told him Indian tales of the sea—where fishes were like birds and Princes and Princesses who lived beneath the water in palaces of pearl set in forests of rocks.

Perhaps it was memory of this which made Zarh H. Pritchard choose the sea for his own when at last he had become a painter. The moment was vivid in his life: the recollection of it is fresh even today, though he was but two years old at the time. But he has gone, in a diver's helmet, to see and to paint the fish like birds, and the castles of coral, and on the walls of his studio at 57 West Fifty-second Street there are spires, grottoes and desert banks which no one else has put on canvas.

At first he painted from the surface, peering down at the wonders much as tourists gaze through glassbottomed boats at Catalina and Monaco. Then he developed a technique that enabled him to go further; he dived in goggles and looked about as best he could, taking twelve or fourteen plunges to a single sketch. Later he found that he could work as divers do, using half their rubber suit. It is thus, with air tube and weighted palette, that he has walked in the tideless lagoons of Tahiti. Men who wrote books said there was no green coral, but he found it in the Philippines. In the Atlantic as well as the Pacific he has sought clear, still, warm water, where there are no currents like strong winds to blow an unweighted diver. When he came recently to New York it was from Rio de Janeiro, where he had gone from Paris on the prospect of painting the marvels of the harbor: but at Rio engineers were at work and the water was hopelessly muddied.

A curious world has been opened by Mr. Pritchard in the last twenty years. Its color is not the dynamic color which drew men like Gauguin to the same South Sea Island where Pritchard first worked in a diving helmet; it is a world in which the light has the blueness of water. It has color values of its own. There are the reds and greens and yellows of coral and sand and fish; shafts of light are as visible as in an intersticed forest or under the columns of a cathedral. Once, in the beginning, Mr. Pritchard went deeper than is his wont and saw a campanile, a ruined church built by the sea, a dim procession leading to its steps. He sketched it there in the blue he saw, but at the surface it became hideous: the blue in the light of the ocean turned into less than nothing in the light of the sun.

Beneath the sea it is not all blue and green.

"You see yellows so bright you step back from them," says Mr. Pritchard; "vivid yellows, mustard yellows." He points to a picture of coral trees with yellow hills in the background, and tells how he had to retreat that the yellow might take its proper value. In the foreground of this picture are red fish.

"They're inquisitive," he continues. "They come and look at you. Little bits of paint float away from the tubes. They descend very gently, and you watch the little fish dart at them and gobble them—and wish they hadn't."

In this land beneath the water the sea is the air and is no more visible than is the air itself to eyes above. In a corner of the studio is a globe of gold fish.

"It is indispensable," says the painter, "in convincing people that you cannot see the water."

There is no crystal globe clarity in the stillness below, however. On the canvas cliffs rise sheer, mountains seem to jut at a vast distance and in one the sky stretches behind a great peak: a sky line which is, in fact, a beach, cutting across these watery heavens.

"It has the appearance of breath," the painter explains: "but even in the best conditions, on the most favorable day and with eyes protected by the goggles of the helmet, you cannot see more than 300 feet."

A cavern under the sea is not like a cavern on land. There is refraction and the roof is not dark, for yards from the entrance the light is diffused. The distance becomes blue, not black. And sometimes at sunset there is a tint through all the water, caught from the ruby-clouded sky.

Professional divers in America and Europe and Japan have looked at Mr. Pritchard's pictures and said: "That's it." Oceanographers like the late Prince of Monaco have bought his canvases. Such an ichthyologist as Dr. David Starr Jordan has expressed delight at the depiction of a rare fish. John Burroughs went seven times to see one painting. "These," he said, indicating fish amid trees of coral, "are the birds of the water world." The romancer, too, has paid his compliment: Jack London said the paintings made him homesick for the South Seas.

"Any one can paint undersea if there is no current to push you over," says the man who first tried it.

But any one could not had it not been for Wera Hiko. The words are Maori and they mean hot lightning. They were the name of a chief who bore it worthily, a tattooed man of Tongoio, and a mighty one.

In 1838 Pritchard went to New Zealand, to a sheep run on North Island, at Hawkes Bay. He had a house nine feet by six, so frail that he could not distinguish between the frequent earthquakes and the cows that came by night to rub their backs against his home.

The young white man was painting a landscape one day when Wera Hiko, watching him, gave an alarm for the sheep. Pritchard, jumping up, dropped a paint-laden brush on a piece of chamois. Later he made a design of the spoten of blue, but he found it hard to keep the paint from running on the leather; it was like blotting paper.

Prichard swore at it till the tattooed eater of hearts and tongues reproved him.

"Boil down flax and soak it," said Wera Hiko. Together they got the New Zealand flax, whose leaf is so strong you split it, tie the pieces end to end and have a tether for a horse.

The old chief was right. It worked. You could paint a hair line on it, though it dried glossy. Now the work is done on calfskin, though prepared canvas will do. The medium is even more exacting, however, than an etching ground. The etcher can correct, with pains; the submarine cannot.

"A wrong color," he says, "or a mistake because a fish comes too near, and the whole thing is spoiled."

The fish do come too near, they smell the gum in the water and they come to catch the bits of detached paint. Nor are all the fish merely curious. There is the tiger shark, who likes the warm, bright, clear lime-bearing water where the coral colonnades make pictures. There is the octopus; if you look down and see no fish you may suspect him near. And there is the ray, giant cousin of the singaree; he lurks in the open, outside the closed lagoons within the barrier reefs of the South Pacific. He lies in wait in the Atlantic off Rio. Fifteen feet across is his measurement, without his tail. He can dart, but his weapon is his weight—a ton and a half; he picks his victim and crushes him by descending. If you paint beneath the water you must move quickly when a shadow covers you. You are light; you can leap like a moon dweller, if you must, but so can your enemy, and he needs no air hose.

These are the things Zarh Pritchard learned in the course of years.

His first submarines were done from memory. When he went home to Scotland from India at the age of 10 he read "The Water Babies" and he remembered the catamaran men's children paddling through the Madras surf, where sharks were plentiful and where twenty-seven vessels were wrecked by a single storm. Then, at 14, he went to Porto Bello. There was an old pier there, built of fir; the seaweed clung to it like underbrush, and the lad swam with open eyes from the sapphire shadows under the spiles into the glittering pale emerald of the sunlit open. Again, there was a raft where a party of boys gathered day after day. They took bags of sand—the fattest of them needed two. They would dive, cast loose the cork-headed ropes of their sacks, and with ears and nose stuffed with cotton would play tag as much as a full minute at a time under the water.

Young Pritchard remembered then the big aquaria of his father, an army officer, in India—bowls big enough for two children to squat in.

Of a line of soldiers, he was intended for the army. He rebelled; he wanted to paint. A compromise was reached: he would become an army surgeon. For a year he studied at Edinburgh, and then came a breakdown. Fellow-students, quizzing one another in accordance with a custom, asked him a simple question one night, and he did not know the answer. He did not recognize his textbooks. Ten months' work was wiped clean from his mind. New Zealand followed.

At 19, before the period of medical study, he set up as a painter in London and knew hardship. On his return from New Zealand in 1891 he went through

(Continued on Page 20)

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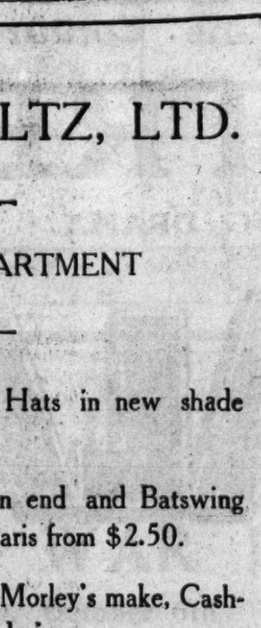

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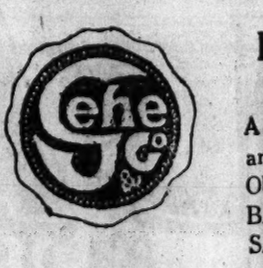

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Paintings Under The Sea

(Continued from Page 19)

it again: penury not in a garret, but in a frock coat. Two cups of chocolate and a penny loaf a day.

One or two of the things he did were pictures of what he had seen beneath the water when he dived and played tag as a boy. People merely asked why he did them.

He began to make headway as a painter. Ellen Terry encouraged him. Forbes-Robertson strengthened his determination to go his own way. Within two years a Countess drove him to a shop where once he had been offered $5 a week; her mission was to select a bit of velvet on which to send one of Pritchard's panels to the Prince of Wales. In 1892 Sarah Bernhardt commissioned him to do a costume for her Cleopatra, and the world knew him.

He had done eight under-water pictures from memory when he came to America in 1902. This work first won admiration in Santa Barbara, Cal. He made submarine studies from the surface in California, and then went on beneath the surface. In 1905 he went to Tahiti, took to using the top half of a diver's suit, and brought back to San Francisco fifty-four large pictures and forty-two smaller ones done under water. Like all his work, they were signed on the edge which the frame covers; this is his solution of the problem of signature which led Whistler to adopt his butterfly.

From Tahiti he brought the ninety-six paintings, and all where destroyed in the San Francisco conflagration of 1906. He kept on with his work, however, and eventually came to New York, where Mrs. Russell Sage was among the first of his patrons.

In 1917 the South Seas called him again and he went to Samoa, but seventy-two inches of rain in six weeks hindered him, and when America entered the war (he is an American citizen) he went to Hawaii for camp work.

Tokio invited him in 1919, and his color appealed to the Japanese eye. Incidentally, his knowledge of the sea gave a bit of a start to some of the Japanese who flocked to his exhibit at the Nobles' Club. He told them casually one day that submarine charts show Tokio hangs on the edge of a precipice six miles deep—and earthquakes keep the town in a tremble.

After that Jean Guiffry, curator of the Louvre, invited him to Paris, and it was thence he came to New York via Rio. The French claim him as a sort of protege. Because he first worked at Tahiti, a French possession, and for other reasons, they have included his work in the official French art exhibition, ranging from the men of 1830 to those of today, which is now in Brazil.

Mr. Pritchard's work has been seen in New York before this. He showed some canvases at the Aquarium and the American Museum of Natural History in 1916, and was asked to do four murals—two tropical and one of the colder Atlantic—for the oceanographic hall of the Museum.

The lagoons within the South Sea's barrier reefs are his favorite waters—motionless lagoons where you drift downward twenty minutes to get used to the depth, and it seems like a voyage of miles. You do not step on the flowers of the sea bottom; you touch the valve in the helmet and your rope-soled canvas shoes rise a bit to float along the floor of a sunken continent. To the eye above you are a dwarfed green man, but to your own eye the thirty feet of water above you is infinity. Go too deep and the Old Man of the Sea pinches your chest and hugs your ribs to the breaking point; 310 feet is the record, but the diver died from the pressure. Thirty feet is enough, however, and with your oil-rubbed hands free beyond the tight rubber cuffs you are in comfort—sixty degrees Fahrenheit at sixty feet—for twenty minutes of work with oiled bristles and loaded mahl stick and easel. Unless, as may happen, your native attendants are funny men and, at the two-tug signal, fill you so full of air you float away.

And you must not forget to dab a bit of identifying paint on each tube, for the labels soak off.

Of all his paintings there is one for which the artist has a special fondness. It shows a rocky pile such as he has seen many a time; on a crag like a throne there sits a figure. It is Monju Bosatsu, first of the Chinese Buddhist missionaries to preach Japan. His was turning back, yet still in his holiness he found a new field in which to spread the word he believed. He bade his disciples farewell, according to the legend, and went to teach the creatures beneath the sea. In the picture there is a halo about his head. This is no vision; it is a bit of scientific observation. Schools of fry huddle into spheres; they roll along the sea floor or hang about a rock like Monju's aureole. At a clap of the hands they disperse, and then gather again, a translucent sphere. After 1,500 years the clustering baby fish have proved to be fit homes for the Buddhist saint who went to teach them.

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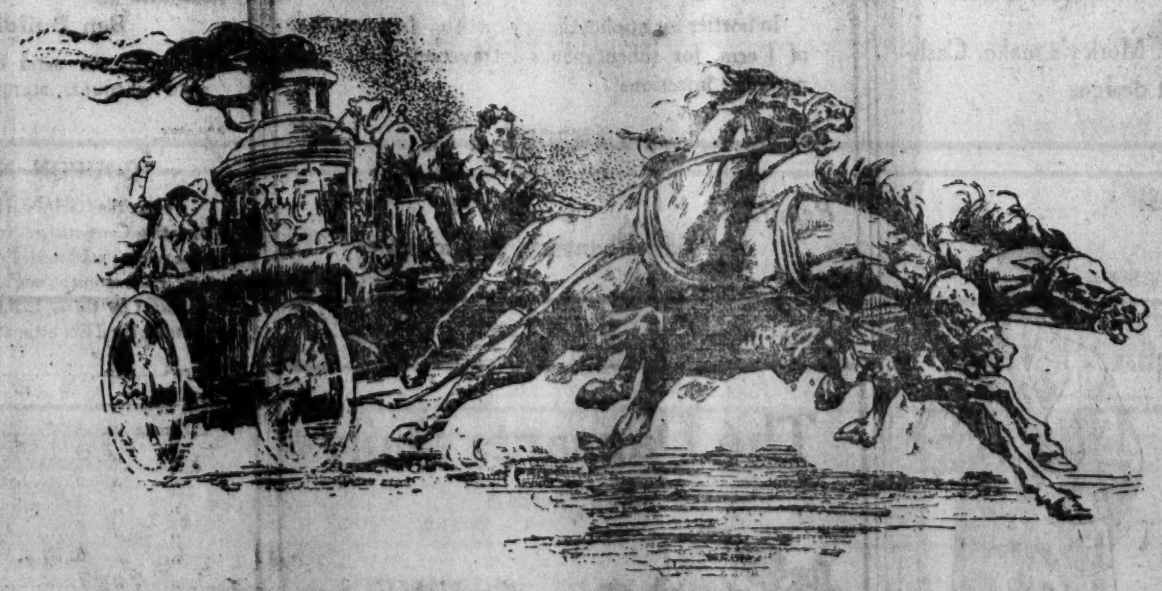
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Caucasian Solidarity Urged To Insure Safety Of World

Politics Institute Speaker Points To Menace Of Over-Population And Under-Production In Orient

Williamstown, Mass. — The Oriental hordes storming at the gates of the Occident may not always be held back by such superficial barriers as exclusion laws and discriminatory immigration, declared William S. Culbertson of the United States Tariff Commission, at his open conference on "raw materials" at the Institute of Politics this afternoon. Exclusion acts are mere walls of sand, they do not touch the foundation problems of interracial contacts, Mr. Culbertson holds. He said:

"To check the storm—that much the laws may accomplish, but out of the rising race consciousness of the East there is a rising, too, a bitterness at the restriction of the West—a bitterness which must be met with more than mechanical defenses.

Behind these rising races is the specter of overpopulation and underproduction. Before them are the world's promised lands, held by the Occidental. The fear of the one and the hope for the other are the forces that impel them. Yet, out of all this, an understanding may be reached—an understanding which must be found not in things material but in things spiritual."

Exclusion laws are the product of a situation which should have the thoughtful and earnest consideration of the people of both the East and the West. They dam the tide; they do not touch the issue in the background.

When the Asiatic tries to migrate he finds that the white race has signs up in certain valuable areas telling him to keep off. As Asiatic peoples become more conscious of their nationality, the policy of the white race is resented not only by individuals but by whole races. The fact that parts of Asia and South America in the temperate zone and large areas in the tropics are open to Asiatics does not greatly lessen this resentment.

In the next few decades the forces in Asia now operating at times at crosspurposes and without direction may converge. They are: The overwhelming man power of the Asiatic countries, the growing consciousness of nationality and unity among Asiatic peoples, and the adoption of the material methods and concepts of Western civilization. Suppose these forces do converge and Asia as a whole adopts, as Japan has done, the imperialistic methods of the West—exclusion laws and regulation will then be flimsy barriers.

"Before this time comes we will be wise if we consider, not only for our own but for Asia's good, what our materialist civilization really leads to and to what extent it should be thrust upon the Asiatics.

"No simply formula will solve this problem—as complex as human society itself. But a few conclusions are obvious. Western nations should stop wasting the lives and the wealth of their citizens in internecine strife. The white race is exhausting its vitality, morale, and material goods over such issues as the Ruhr, and the Eastern peoples not only smile at our professions of Christianity, but bide their time. Western peoples should also begin to realise that they can learn something from the people of the East: we do not "live by bread alone." "Life is more than meat and the body more than raiment." We can begin to solve the great issues between the East and the West only when we develop toward the East an understanding and a sympathetic thought.

"Then there may be a way out. The problem in the East is how to give those teeming millions in some degree the material comforts which we enjoy and not at the same time destroy spiritual verities of their civilisation. The problem in the West is to prevent our material civilisation from breaking down in quarrels among ourselves or in struggle with the peoples of Asia, and to benefit from the art, the calm reserve and the spiritual understanding of the civilisation of the East."

REVOLT CAUSES OUTLINED

Charles C. Batchelder of Boston, and former representative of the Department of Commerce in various positions in the East, spoke at this conference on "Economic Pressure as a Cause of the Revolt of the Asiatic Peoples Against Occidental Exploitation." After demonstrating that the Asiatics are being prodded out of their natural lethargy by Occidental aggression in the East, and after showing that the populations of all Asiatic peoples are increasing at terrific rates, especially in India and China, Mr. Batchelder said:

"The hatred of all foreigners from a combination of political and economic motives is said to be growing in China and to be the cause of the attacks upon their persons and property which are causing much uneasiness.

"In India the situation is even more serious. Agitators, many educated in Europe, have been traveling about inciting the population against the British preaching that the latter are draining India of its wealth and they point to the excess of exports over imports and to the payments of the cost of the army and civil service, of pensions, and to the large profits of the foreign merchants.

"The economic situation of the Asiatic masses in not a mere subject of academic discussion, but is of immediate, pressing importance. It has led within the last few years to serious disorder and may possibly lead to wars in the future.

"We may safely assume that the economic pressure upon the masses of India, China and Japan is rapidly growing unendurable, and that explosions of some kind are inevitable if effective remedies are not applied. As the misery of the Russian peasants caused the overthrow of the Romanoffs and the advent of Bolshevism, so the wretchedness of the Oriental cultivator is likely to cause revolt against the rule of the European races in the countries now dominated by them and against their economic exploitation of China independent lands.

"Absolutely new forces are at work in the Orient unknown in the past 8000 years. National and class consciousness are growing apace; the war cry is "Asia for the Asiatics." If the rulers do not apply remedies the masses will try to throw off the burdens which are crushing them down, unintelligently, blindly, disastrously, perhaps, but violently enough to shake the old order to its foundations, if not to wreck it beyond repair.

"Opinions differ as to the imminence of the catastrophe, and as to the possibilities of averting it, but most careful students are agreed that something should be done quickly, though the vastness of the scale makes efficient action difficult in view of the financial embarrassments of most Asiatic countries for all social remedies require large sums of money from governments, and increases of taxation are at present almost impossible.

"Of one thing we may be sure, namely, that Asiatic races have not sufficient training to solve their problems unassisted by the capital and the technical skill of the Occident. If this is not provided, we may see the Orient struggling to burst the bonds imposed by the Occident. Asia will not succumb without a vigorous effort to secure and hold the unhampered control of its own destiny."

JAPAN'S MILITARISM WANES

Japan's change of policy is more than propaganda. Militarism has had its day in Japan. Its day has proved to be unprofitable. Industrial leadership is supplanting military leadership and Japan's menace to the peace of the Orient has become more of a bogey than a fact. Conclusions of this sort were reached by several speakers this morning at the institute round table on the "Problems of the Pacific," under the direction of Prof. George H. Blakeslee.

First of these observers of Japan's new day was Charles C. Batchelder. He said:

"Few people believe that such a transformation is occurring. Military and economic control of sections of China is cited in refutation. But the change, none the less, is going on. It may be that this change is not ethical. It is, however, none the less actual. Bayonets, the Japanese have found, may prod a people, but they do not cultivate rice."

Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss of the United States Navy, giving further evidence of this transformation, cited the fact that when Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, visited Japan recently the usual order of reception was reversed. Instead of being met in every city by an imposing delegation of military men he was received by citizens' committees, oftentimes by shopkeepers.

"That would not have been possible 10 years ago," replied Mr. Batchelder.

MONROEISM ASSAILED

Relegating the Monroe Doctrine to the limbo of outworn documents, Dr. Estanislas S. Zeballos of Buenos Aires declared before the Institute of Politics last night that "no fear of aggression of Argentine territory by any European or American power, or from any other non-American power, exists. In consequence, the Monroe Doctrine is not applicable to the Argentine Republic. When Roosevelt visited us, he said: 'I want to say that the Argentine Republic can protect herself as absolutely as the United States does.'" Continuing Dr. Zeballos declared:

"This fundamental of international policy is not a doctrine, because it does not comprehend a permanent or scientific system of rules or of theories. Jefferson, Madison and Monroe simply made a political declaration which assumed the character of a national policy. We considered it an error of the United States to introduce the Monroe Doctrine in the Treaty of Versailles with the character of a regional understanding. It is

(Continued on Page 23)

MUMM'S
DOLLAR A DANCE
MORE POPULAR
EVERY DAY

APOLLO THEATRE
To-day At 3 p.m.
Usual Matinee

LYCEUM THEATRE
9.15 Commencing Tuesday, Oct. 9th 9.15
BANDMAN'S EASTERN CIRCUIT LTD.
presents the
FORBES RUSSELL COMEDY COMPANY
with
MISS NIQUA LEWIS
and a full West End Company in the latest London comedy successes

Niqua Lewis	Beresford Lovett
Enid Sass	Guy Buckley
Muriel Du Pre	Norman Thompson
Billie Sinclair	Groves Raines
Constance Medwyn	Frederick Burtwell
Helen Cosse	Forbes Russell

TUES. & WED. Oct. 9th & 10th 9.15 at 9.15 — The successful comedy still running in London **BLUEBEARD'S 8th WIFE** From the French of Alfred Savoir by Arthur Wimper's

THURS. & FRI. Oct. 11th & 12th 9.15 at 9.15 — The Great success now running at the Comedy Theatre London **SECRETS** By Rudolf Besoir and May Edginton

SATURDAY Oct. 13th 9.15 at 9.15 — The great Savoy Theatre success **PADDY THE NEXT BEST THING** Niqua Lewis as Paddy

Prices $4. 3. 2 & $1.50 PLANS AT MOUTRIE'S

EMPIRE Theatre
Tonight At 7.15 p.m.
SEE THIS STUPENDOUS SERIAL
"THE MIRACLE OF THE JUNGLE"
Episodes 5 & 6 In 4 Parts.
At 9.15 p.m.
JESSE L. LASKY
Presents
BRYANT WASHBURN
in
"A Very Good Young Man"
MATINEES
Today at 3.15 p.m.
THE SHADOW OF LANTERNS

COMMENCING TO-DAY Oct. 7th At 5.30 p.m.
APOLLO THEATRE
COMMENCING TO-DAY Oct. 7th At 5.30 p.m.

Mr. & Mrs. Public,
The Management of the APOLLO THEATRE are glad to announce that they have secured the Latest and Best 1923-24 comedy Features, as well as the famous "OUT-of-the-INKWELL" and "PAT SULLIVAN'S FELIX CARTOONS" comedies, which have never before been shown here, The first of the "OUT-of-the-INKWELL" series, titled "THE JUMPING BEANS" and the first Felix Cartoon, named "FELIX REVOLTS" will be shown with "SAFETY LAST"!
And, oh, Brothers and Sisters! What Comedies!
FROM THE SPRINGTIME OF YOUTH TO RIPE OLD AGE these absolutely best of the best mirthquake comedies will make your life an unforgettable holiday!

CARLTON, LIMITED
Announce
BACK TO PRE WAR PRICES
Effective Saturday, October 6th
Dinner $3.00
ENORMOUS REDUCTION IN WINES

							Former Prices.
Veuve Cliquot	Qts.	$10.00	Pts.	$6.00	Qts.	$17.00	Pts. $9.00
G. H. Mumm	„	10.00	„	6.00	„	17.00	„ 9.00
Pommery and Greno Sec. or Extra Sec.	„	12.00	„	7.00	„	18.00	„ 9.50
Moet and Chandon Burt Imperial	„	10.00	„	6.00	„	15.00	„ 8.00
Louis Roederer Vintage 1915	„	11.00	„	6.50	„	18.00	„ 9.50
Heidsieck Monopole Red Top (Special)	„	9.00	„	5.50	„	15.00	„ 8.00
Kupferberg Gold	„	8.00	„	4.50	„	10.00	„ 5.50
Sparkling Asti Spumante	„	6.00	„	4.00	„	10.00	„ 5.50
SPARKLING BURGUNDIES							
Vercherre & Co. Splended Red	Qts.	$ 9.00	Pts.	$ 5.50	Qts.	$15.00	Pts. $8.00
Sohnlein Assmanhauser	„	8.00	„	5.00	„	12.00	„ 6.50

EVERY NIGHT
Music in Dining Room 8 p.m. to 9 p.m.
„ „ Ball Room 9 p.m. „ 1 a.m.
Saturday 9 p.m. „ 3 a.m.
Diners Admitted to Ball Room Without Charge. Non-Diners $1.00
Barton's Carlton Synco-Symphonists.

THE FIRST SEVEN REEL COMEDY EVER SHOWN

TWO SHOWS DAILY
At 5.30 p.m.
and
At 9.15 p.m.

Mirthquake ahead!
Here is your safe sign of laughter insurance.
Smiles, giggles, shakes and roars positively assured until you hit the heights of hilarity, then—
Uncontrolled laughter is absolutely guaranteed.
Thrills, thick and fast as Lloyd climbs the side of a 12 story building.
LAUGHS first and last in "Safety Last."

Pathécomedy

WARNING Patron who wear tight clothes will do so at their own risk during the run of this comedy
The management will not be responsible for ripped seams, or loss of buttons

Admission: At 5.30 p.m. 90 cts. and $1.50, At 9.15 p.m. $1.00 and $2.00
Booking at Robinson's.

Caucasian Solidarity Urged To Insure Safety Of World

(Continued from Page 21)

simply an American national policy."

That the United States is in a fair way to being supplanted in the trade of South America by Europe and Japan; that friction between the Argentine and Brazil may lead to hostilities in the near future; and that, should the United States continue its policy of isolation, its authority will be shattered in the eyes of the world —these were further conclusions of Dr. Zeballos. In regard to the increase of Japanese-European interests in his country, Dr. Zeballos declared:

"The Argentine international relations with Europe are deep and sound. The influence of the United States and that of the New World in our civilisation are less important. It is a very material point of view for the Americans in their relations with the Argentine Republic to understand that we will never sever our ties with Europe—regardless of what you may do—for Europe has always been a kind friend to us.. We never indorse any policy that may postpone or harm in any way the pre-existent relations with Europe, the base of our social and economical standing and prosperity. It will only offer to you and to other American countries the same opportunities guaranteed to all by the Constitution.

JAPAN GETTING FOOTHOLD

"In like manner the relations of the south Atlantic shore and Japan are increasing. The Japanese are very clever, patient, economical and their merchandise is original, good and cheap."

Regarding the international friction between South American republics and the possibility of more serious difficulties, the speaker said:

"Misunderstanding, lack of confidence and rivalries are still active in spite of the Pan-American Conference and official and diplomatic literature. It is doubtful, indeed, if the Argentine and Plata can remain inactive in the face of the warlike enthusiasm of Brazil. In consequence, the future of South America is uncertain.

"The question of disarmament was included in the program of the 5th Pan-American Conference, but the irreducible opposition of Brazil caused the failure of the conference in this matter and armed peace in South America was practically acknowledged and approved. Let us hope that the moral and technical assistance of the United States given to Brazil will not contribute to a useless and ruinous war. The understanding of both countries might be an easy achievement provided there were not in Brazil a strong, warlike government party. The settlement would be a glorious event for South American civilisation. If a pact of non-aggression, guaranteed by the United States and Great Britain, could be signed for a period of 50 years, peace would be assured."

Through the atmosphere of intrigue that overclouded much of the work at Versailles the British proposals for a national home for the Jews in Palestine, thrust a gleam of unselfishness which was reflected in the immediate agreement of powers. Zionism can do only good in the Near East. It is a leaven which, though small, may finally leaven the whole lump. This is the belief of William Linn Webstermann, leader of the Round Table on the Near East, expressed this morning.

Jewish people, however, are not so unanimously convinced of the unalloyed good of the Zionist movement. Opposite opinions, in fact, are held by Jewish members of the Institute. Rabbi Jesse Nieuenfeld of Syracuse, N. Y., stands for Zionism, while Rabbi Siguath Frisch of New York City sides with the opposition.

Arguments, pro and con, on this question are outlined by Rabbi Frisch as follows:

"The Zionists maintain, in the first place, that Jewish people have never lost their feeling of nationality, in spite of the fact that through 19 centuries they have been scattered through the ends of the earth. Secondly, it is likely that if this diversion continues the racial distinctions of the Jews may disappear, since, numerically they are few in number. A state would serve as a means for preserving the race. In the third place, in spite of the progress of the century, persecutions of the Jews have not stopped and there are many indications that anti-Semitic feeling may express itself in the future more violently than in the past.

As a fourth consideration, if the Jews have a state of their own, Zionists allege their standing will be improved throughout the world. They will have a definite given authority back of them. Finally, the Zionists argue that in Palestine the Jews could lead their own lives and be unmolested by anti-Semites."

Rabbi Bigenfeld in an interview with a correspondent enlarged upon these considerations. Accordins to him all that the Zionists want is a period of unrestricted immigration into Palestine. Throwing the doors of the country open to all comers, would, he maintains, give the Jews the opportunity to enter the country, and in time, their numbers might be in the majority.

ARABS OUTNUMBER JEWS

"At present," he declared, "the Arabs outnumber the Jews more than six to one. But the improvements which have been introduced in Palestine can, almost wholly, be traced to the Jews. Little farmlands are springing up. Comfortable homes are appearing. Shade trees are growing along dusty Palestinian roads. A great project for utilizing the Jordan River for power producing is already well under way. Its completion will effect a complete transformation in the country."

Rabbi Frisch, however, although sympathetic with the ideal of a cultural home for the Jews in Palestine where the Hebrew language may be preserved, a Hebrew university established and the art and literature of the Jews perpetuated is, nevertheless, opposed to what he terms "political Zionism." Refuting the argument of the pro-Zionists he asserts:

"Jews throughout the world have been held together by a common religious bond, but not by a political tie. Non-Zionists are of the opinion that the greatest contribution which the Jews can make the world is religious and cultural contribution. Zionism would hinder such a contribution by bringing politics to the fore again, the warlike Arabs who surround Palestine and whose propensities for harassing their enemies are well known to the world, make the undertaking an extremely hazardous one. Furthermore, with the establishment of a Jewish state, the status of the Jew throughout the world will be immeasurably lowered.

"Today the Jews are citizens of the country where they live. With a Jewish state in Palestine they would be aliens. Anti-Semites would be constantly urging the expulsion of the remaining Jews in their own land. Finally, non-Zionists believe in regard to persecutions, that fair play will finally win, throughout the world, and when it does the Jew will be more content as a part of the countries where they now live than citizens of a doubtful state in the midst of Arab hostility.

Coolidge Free Of World Court For Some Time

Proposal Now Before Senate Committee; No Action Likely Before December

Washington.—It is not likely that American adherence to the world court will be put up to President Coolidge for any kind of action in the near future. Officially, the status of President Harding's proposal that America join the court is that it is before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Since the Senate will not be in session until December, no action is likely to come from that body. In the meantime no action or utterance on it is called for from Coolidge.

It may well be that sooner or later it will be up to somebody outside of the Senate committee to take the initiative for giving the proposal new life. If nobody outside the committee does anything it is readily possible that nobody inside the committee will do anything and that the proposal will find the committee room a chamber of death. But it will not be the business of Coolidge primarily to call on the Senate committee to act. There are plenty of Senators, not members of the committee, who are earnest believers in the court in one form or another, and it will be their business to make a formal demand on the committee that it act one way or the other and give the Senate as a whole a chance to review its action.

All that, however, is a matter for some months hence.

What is interesting now, and what is here intended, is to tell something of the precise relation of Mr. Harding to this policy at the moment he died. Before he started on his Western trip there were persons among those surrounding him who did not share his belief in the world court, either on merit or as a matter of political expediency—who believed, indeed, that his advocacy of it was a political mistake.

Mr. Harding, however, clung to the idea with characteristically quiet and patient firmness. In preparing for his trip most of his speeches were written in advance. Among them was the St. Louis speech, which was devoted to the court and which made suggestions that the organisation of the court should be changed in such a way as to meet American prejudices against its present form.

It was intended that this should be Mr. Harding's only utterance on the world court. But immediately there began comment by newspapers and others which troubled Mr. Harding gravely. It was said that the changes he had proposed in his St. Louis speech were impossible and would not be accepted by the other nations. From this the unpleasant inference was drawn that he had suggested these changes, knowing they were impossible, for the purpose of actually killing the proposal by pretending to be the friend of it.

These charges pushed Mr. Harding to what was almost for him the point of irritation. In consequence, immediately after he left St. Louis, whenever he found occasions for extemporaneous speeches he devoted them to the world court. The favorable response he got encouraged him. Then, after all the speeches had been prepared in advance, and when Mr. Harding came to the point of writing new formal speeches for the latter part of his trip, he determined to make one which would leave no doubt about his feeling on the world court.

When he got to Alaska and had some leisure he put time and hard work into writing a wholly new speech dealing entirely with the court. This speech really expressed Mr. Harding's heart. He worked hard and earnestly over it. When it was finished he showed it to some of those around him with pride and repeatedly said he believed it to be the best speech he had ever written. This conviction that he had ever written the greatest speech of his career was to the front of his mind throughout the closing days of his life.

This speech was meant to be delivered in San Francisco. In the usual course, advance copies of it had been sent to the newspapers, but when San Francisco was reached Mr. Harding was ill. There then arose the question of what to do about the speech.

Harding himself was especially eager to deliver it. During his illness there was no remark he made to the doctors more frequent than humorous sayings to the effect that he would forgive them everything if they would get him well soon enough to deliver his speech on the date fixed. Occasionally he varied the humorous friendliness of these remarks with determined statements that, no matter how ill he was and no matter what the doctors might insist on, he would get up to deliver that speech when the day came. Again and again he spoke with frank pride about it and repeated the conviction, which was shared by several of those around him, that it was the best speech he had ever written.

When the day came, and it was clear that Harding would not be allowed by his doctors to get up, there arose the question what to do about the speech. Two courses were suggested. One was that the speech should be canceled for the time being and that Harding should save it until some occasion when he should be able to deliver it in person. Harding personally never cared for this proposal. He had unique pride in the speech and wanted the pleasure of delivering it with his heart in it, and of getting the responsive approval from the audience that he was confident he would get.

Even more than that, he wanted to get his position on the court before the country. So the other course was adopted of giving out the speech for publication on the day Harding would have delivered it.

One reason was that, inasmuch as thousands of newspaper editors had already read the speech, it might create an unfortunate psychology if the delivery of it were postponed. To the newspaper editors it could not have weeks afterward the freshness of appeal it then had.

When all this was under discussion and after the speech was delivered much was said to the effect that the giving out of the speech was an offense to Hiram Johnson, that Hoover had persuaded Harding to do it and much else of the kind. There was nothing in this. It has since been denied specifically by many in the Harding party. The speech was given out because Harding wanted it done. During the two or three days of the worst of Harding's illness, when this decision was made, the one Cabinet member who had access to Harding was Work.

It is a fact that some of Johnson's friends in California were irritated by the giving out of this speech and wanted to prevent it. Their theory was that Johnson, having made a speech against the world court in Ney York on July 24, one week before, Harding's speech would be taken as an answer and a rebuke to Johnson.

Of course, there was nothing in this. Harding's speech had actually been written while he was in Alaska and before Johnson's speech was delivered. Also, Johnson's friends said that Harding ought not to choose Johnson's State of California in which to deliver a speech against one of Johnson's strongly held principles.

So much for the history of the occasion. Everybody who has any interest in the world court as an issue in American politics ought to read that last utterance of Harding's. Read in type today, one quickly feels that warmth and conviction which would justify assent to Harding's own belief that it was the best speech he ever wrote. Both the latter and the spirit of it gave denial in the most convincing way to those who, in utter lack of understanding of Harding's temperament, said his real intention was not to advocate the court, but to destroy it by a kind of double dealing and dissimulation or to let it die. The speech is charged through and through with that kind of almost evangelical fervor which was characteristic of Harding in style and substance when he was greatly in earnest. For, whatever weight it may have on his successor, and however it may figure in politics, the world court is to a peculiar degree to be looked on as one of Harding's policies.

Noted Painter Never Saw Pretty Woman

SIR William Orpen, noted portrait painter, of Paris, declares he has never seen a perfect model, and, or for that matter, he has never seen a really pretty woman. He asserts that women use their automobiles so much their legs become too thin, and their feet and arms look artificial.

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THE WORLD'S SCREEN SENSATION
"WHILE NEW YORK SLEEPS"

The picture that has created a sensation all over the United States. Lavish scenes with beautiful women dressed in the height of luxury.

SHOWING ALSO
"President Harding's Funeral"
Admission: $1.50 and $1.00
Coupons accepted
MATINEES
To-day at 3.15 p.m.
"WHILE NEW YORK SLEEPS"
COMING! "THE GREAT LONDON MYSTERY"
THE SERIAL FULL OF SENSATIONS

Olympic Theatre
MATINEE
Today at 3.15
"THE FALSE ROAD"
and
"CAPTAIN KIDD"

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Last 2 Performances Today. Matinee 3 p.m.
Your Last Opportunity to see the Master Photoplay Spectacle.

Book Seats Early
Evenings, $1.00 $1.50 $2.00
Box and Loge Seats $2.50
Matinees, Adults $1.00, $1.50 Children $0.60, $1.00

Monday and Tuesday Nights Only
Exhilarating romance and a splendid climax
The story of a wise wife in a city of folly

She dared everything for her husband—and he refused to believe her sacrifice. It's Katherine MacDonald's finest production
Prices Lower Floor 60 cts. $1.00
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Featuring—
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THE ONLY CAFE IN SHANGHAI CATERING STRICTLY TO FAMILY TRADE
Revelation Tiffins From 12 to 2 Daily
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MUSIC MELODY and MIRTH in an ATMOSPHERE of REFINEMENT AND QUIET ELEGANCE
THE CREAM OF THE WORLD'S BEST VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS
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LA BELLE IRENE
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NESTLE'S SWISS MILK CHOCOLATE

The China Press
大陸報

LACTOGEN FOR YOUR BABY
The NATURAL-MILK Food

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1923

Business and Official Notices

The American Consulate-General will be closed to public business on Wednesday, October 10th, 1923, Anniversary of Chinese Republic.

Edwin S. Cunningham,
American Consul-General.

NOMAD
OASIS
A. A. O. N. M. S.

The regular monthly meeting of Nomad Oasis will be held at the Hotel Paradis, on Tuesday October 9th at 6.30 p.m.

The meeting will be followed by dinner and a general re-union.

All visiting shriners are cordially invited.

62533

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 3193.

Closing Hour.

From and after this date the following amended licence condition will be enforced in respect of all licences for Taverns, Music Halls, Circuses, Fairs, Dancing Saloons and Other Places of Public Entertainment:

That the premises be closed at 1 o'clock a.m. and not reopened until 6 o'clock a.m.

By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, October 2, 1923.

62410 O.7

SAVE money and time. Costs very little. We decarbonise your engine while you wait, using the Oxygen process. Apply AUTO PALACE Co. (British), 362 Avenue Joffre. Telephone W. 364. T.F. 214

Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking Line

Tenders for Locomotive Coal.

The Shanghai-Nanking Railway Administration invite tenders for the supply of 100,000 Tons Chinese Coal to be delivered during 1924. Firms desirous of tendering may obtain full particulars and specification on application in writing to the Chief Storekeeper, Shanghai North Station.

62546

Hankow and Ports

THE Hoong On S. N. Co's Steamer Chang On, Captain K. C. Lee, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Tuesday the 9th Oct. at about 12 o'clock (midnight) Passage Money, Shanghai to Hankow, $40 single and $60 return. For Freight or Passage apply to office of the Company, 1 B. Hankow Road. Telephones Freight 1520 Passage 3233.

62513 O 9

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WE SELL
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Special Notice to Mariners
No. 680

China—East Coast

Amoy District.

Caution to Navigators entering Amoy Harbour.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following notification has recently been issued by the Commissioner of Customs at Amoy:—

"I have been requested to notify the public that the Commander-in-Chief Amoy desires that merchant vessels shall not anchor at night within the Outer Harbour nor enter port in the late afternoon, owing to the danger of merchant vessels being mistaken for hostile warships."

S. V. MILLS,
Deputy Coast Inspector
in charge, temporarily.
THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Marine Department,
Shanghai, 6th October, 1923.

62540 O-7

Dr. LIONEL H. LYONS
D. C., PH. C. (Palmer Graduate.)
AMERICAN CHIROPRACTOR
Most Advanced drugless method of treating
COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA NEURITIS, LUMBAGO, CHRONIC DISEASES, and other diseases which do not yield to medicine.
9 a.m. to 12, 2 to 5 p.m.
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Chung Foo Bank Bldg. 25 Jinkee Road.

62148

China General Omnibus Company, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the Statutory Meeting of the China General Omnibus Company Limited will be held at the Office of the General Managers, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, at 4 p.m. on Monday the 15th day of October, 1923.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 12th to the 15th day of October, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
ARNHOLD & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

62511

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association.

The Shanghai Foreign Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on 10th, October 1923, on account of Anniversary of the Chinese Republic.

62512 O 10

S. S. "Sophie Rickmers"
from Hamburg & Antwerp
Notice to Consignees.

Examination of broken & ship damaged cargo will be held at the Kaiyosha Wharf Co's Yangtze Wharf October 11th at 10 a.m. when Messrs Carmichael, Lennox & Gray will be in attendance.

62517 O 9

NOTICE

Take notice that the following Native Bank Orders have been obtained from Jun Tse Chun (鄧子鈞) by means of larceny by trick and device and by an Order of the International Mixed Court dated the 2nd day of October, 1923, have been declared null and void and an injunction has issued from said Court restraining the Banks hereinafter named from paying said Native Banks Orders.

Ching An Bank Tls.3,980.00
No. 10381
Yih Foong Bank Tls.3,980.00
No. 22507
Chung Chong Bank Tls.3,980.00
No. 7415
Chung Chong Bank Tls.2,000.00
No. 7416
Nee Chong Bank Tls.5,970.00
No. 8544
Nee Chong Bank Tls.1,980.00
No. 8527

Rodger & Husar,
Counsel for Jun Tse Chun.

62478 O 16

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NOTICE

FROM the 1st of October, 1923 I shall take over the practice of Dr. Franek specialist in venereal and skin diseases.
Office: Corner Museum and Balfour Roads.
Office hours 11-1 and 4-30-6 p.m.
Dr. Korec, M. D.

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Alliance Francaise
c-o French Municipal School
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Tel: W. 1555.
FRENCH CLASSES

The Alliance Francaise will organise on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 6 to 7 p.m. three classes of French, one for beginners, one for those who can only speak French a little and a third for those who want to improve a fairly good knowledge of French. The method followed is a rapid one, (Berlitz system) and the teachers in charge are those of the French School: Mmes Audigier (beginners class) Lamberton (2nd class) Feracci (3rd class).

The course will start on Wednesday, 10th instant, and will last up to May 15th, 1924.

The monthly fees are: $10.00.

FRENCH LIBRARY

The Alliance Francaise, besides these classes, has a large library of over 10,000 French books, and either the headmaster, or the teachers will be glad to be guides for Foreign readers in the choice of good books fit for their knowledge of French.

The annual subscription for the library is 12 dollars.

Apply to Mr. Ch. GROSBOIS
Headmaster,
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62415

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NOTICE

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62464 O.10

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Best imported iron stands.

ROOVER'S EMBOSSERS

Desk or Hand Models.
Monograms, Name and Address, Letterheads, Seals, Check Protectors

From Mex. $6.00 up

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
22 Nanking Road, Shanghai

JAVA SEAAND FIRE INSURANCE CO. LD.

3 EZRA ROAD SHANGHAI J. H. H. SWART, *Act. Mgr.*
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1861

FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

A. KOOYMAN,
Manager,
Phone, Central:
70 General Office, 2335 Compradore, 3870 General Manager

NOTICE

The Public is hereby invited to attend the drawing for prizes of the "Lottery for the benefit of the Russians," which will take place Tomorrow Monday, October 8th, 1923 at 2 p.m. at the French Municipal Town Hall.

International Committee for Assistance and Repatriation of Russian Refugees

---

THE NEW CARLTON CAFE
GRANDIOSE AUTUMN BALL
CONCERT-CABARET.
Choir of the New Ukrainian Operette "BYLOYE" in Artistlike Costumes, National Dances, Songs by Soloists, Ballet.
DANCING.

The proceeds will be devoted entirely to assisting Russian Students to go to America for the purpose of completing their education.

Beginning at 9.30 p.m.

October 9th, 1923

62480

You expect your watch to run twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, fifty-two weeks a year, for an indefinite number of years.

Delicate as it is, it will live up to your expectations if you——

Have it periodically cleaned and oiled by an expert.

HEACOCK & CHEEK
16a Kiukiang Road, 2nd Floor
(Opposite Cathedral Garden)

The Nanyang Butchery Co., Ltd.

The above company will open business on September 16th.

Our goods are all of first quality and our prices are reasonable. Any order sent by Pass Book or Telephone will be promptly delivered.

28 Rute De Say-Zoong, Shanghai. Tel. W. 4021

61892

Business and Official Notices

Mr. P. F. Selivanoff, artist of the ex-Imperial Russian Opera, returned from his vacation on September 14th, and has resumed lessons in his vocal and piano studio, 34, Rue Baron Gros.

61995 C 15

DOCTOR HELFENSTEIN M.D.
SPECIALIST in venereal, urinary, female, skin, internal diseases and sex disorders. Office hours: 10-12½ and 4-6½, or by appointment, 25 Jinkee Road (Chung Foo Building). Tel. C. 7092, Residence 106, Bubbling Well Road. Tel. W. 1855.

Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment
in connection with
High Class Restaurant
SUKIYAKI a specialty
10 Seward Road Tel. No. 3253.
PROF. J. K. SETO, PROP.

DANCING

Mde. Kelvey's School of dancing Professional teacher of Modern, Classical, Clog, Ballet and Toe dancing, Classes held at New Carlton, Children Thursday and Saturday 3 till 5 p.m., Young Ladies classical dancing Wednesdays, 5:30 till 7 p.m., Ladies and Gentlemen's classes (latest modern dancing) Tuesday and Friday, 5:30 till 7:30 p.m. Private lessons also given. Write for appointment Mde. Kelvey, Box 1006, Ch. P. O. Tele. North 4085.

62209

TRY OUR SERVICES:

leave your Hat with us wear. begrimed and old, and we will send it to you in a couple of days thoroughly renovated and ALMOST New. You'll be surprised. Ring up North-527 or send your hat by chit book to me

V. D. Alobog, Manager
"LA UNION"—Hat Renovators
3206 Haining Road

59716

Order from Your Bookseller
THE CHINA YEAR BOOK
923
EDITED BY
H.G.W. WOODHEAD, C.B.E.
PRICE $12.50
An Encylopaedia of Information Regarding China

E. P. 152

Mrs. Samuel Wierman

Anybody having any knowledge of the whereabouts of Mrs. Samuel Wierman and child supposed to have registered at the Grand Hotel Yokohama on August 26th, please communicate with Edgar M. Wilson, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Kobe.

62173 O 7

Pioneer Chiropractor in the Orient
Dr. P. S. Kawaguchi
D. C., PH. C.
Palmer Graduate
Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 12, 2 to 5.15 p.m. Except Sundays. Tel. C. 3922, 71 Szechuen Road. Licentiate of the States of Iowa, North Dakota, Washington and also Japan.

61339

Automobile Salesman

POSITION open for a well educated Chinese gentleman with first class connections for the distribution of DAIMLER "Mercedes" Motor Vehicles Please state experience, salary and references to Box 525, THE CHINA PRESS.

62412 O 9

Servants' Registry Office
Consult us if you require reliable servants, amahs, houseboys, cooks, coolies, etc.
Neptune
No. 39, Szechuen Road, Phone C. 1180.

61957 O 13

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES
102nd MEETING
10th October, 1923.
(Wednesday)

First Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m. Sharp

ADMISSION TICKETS TO PUBLIC STAND:—$1.00 each, obtainable at the Gate.

SPECIAL TRAINS:—11.50 a.m. 12.30 p.m. 1.15 p.m.

TIFFINS AND REFRESHMENTS will be served at the Race Course.

By order,

Y. S. DAY.
Secretary.

62550 O.10

Come and Inspect
our
Bath Towels and Bath Robes.

Bath robe prices ranging from $3 to $10 each. Bath Towel prices ranging from $5.50 to $44 per dozen. Our materials are absolutely of the best, and prices are cheaper by 50% in comparison with other goods of the same quality obtainable elsewhere.

SEAN YOU ZOO & CO., LTD.
P425, Nanking Road. Telephone C. 7485.

59171

CONTINUATION SALE
of
SILK SOCKS AND STOCKINGS
in all sizes and colours.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
Very low prices to effect speedy sale
BUY BEFORE ADVANCE IN PRICES OWING TO INCREASED COST OF RAW MATERIALS.
A line of
Pure Wool Sweaters, Vests, Men's Underwear and Flannel
also
Cigarette Cases and Ladies' Leather Bags Latest style; just arrived
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY
INDUSTRIAL AGENTS CO.
and
CHINA COTTON & SILK WORKS
Retail Department 119a Szechuen Road
Near Chinese Post Office

62545 O 9

The Shanghai Milk Supply Co.

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Manager: T. P. SOGAARD

Deliver milk and milk products from imported stock and prepared in accordance with the latest and most scientific methods.

Prompt service—careful attention.

62487

OFFICE TO LET on the third and fourth floors 50 Avenue Edward VII Modern Building, MODERATE RENTAL includes elevators, light, steam heating, and water. Please apply THE CHINESE COTTON GOODS EXCHANGE, LTD., 50 Avenue Edward VII.

62516 N 5

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund £2,200,000
Reserve Liabilities £3,000,000

Head Office,
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund

Court of Directors
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner Chairman.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.,
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G,
Sir William Henry Neville Gresham, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
The Right Honourable Sir John Newall Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq. M.P.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace Esq.
Colin Frederick Campbell, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City and Midland Bank Limited.
Westminster Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The Nation Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Haiphong	Peking
Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Hollo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Kajang	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	Seremban
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cawnpore	Madras	Singapore
Cebu	Manila	Sourabaya
Colombo	Medan	Taiping
Delhi	New York	Tavoy
Hankow	Zamboanga	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travellers' Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.

C. J. SCOTT,
Manager

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger S. A.

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	21,852,280

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS NEW YORK, BUCHAREST BRAILA, COLOGNE, CAIRO ALEXANDRIA, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
Allied Banks:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA HUNGARIA, ITALY (TYROL), YUGOSLAVIA, POLAND and RUMANIA
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
BANQUE FRANCO-BELGE DE BULGARIE S. A., SOFIA.
LANDERBANK FUER BOSNIEN UND HERCEGOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGOSLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

A. DONNAY.
Manager.

行號廣東銀行
The Chekiang Industrial Bank Ltd.

Established 1905
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Capital	$5,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$420,000.00

Head Office: 14 Hankow Road, Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow and Hangchow.
Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughout China.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Seattle, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.
Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

LI MING,
General Manager
Tel. No. 1180, Manager's Office,
C. 7131 to 7134, General Office
Cable Address:
"CHEKIANGBANK," Shanghai.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Authorised Capital ..$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital $30,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling $4,500,000
Silver $54,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $30,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
W. L. Gittenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
W. J. White, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	Peking
Bangkok	Hollo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Johore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Chefoo	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	London	Sourabaya
Cairen	Lyons	Sungei-Patani
Foochow	Malacca	Tientsin
Haiphong	Manila	Tsingtao
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Vladivostock
Hankow	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa China, Japan and America

G. H. STITT.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Kup. the Chinese Government	Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau
London Office:
44 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Changhun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dalny	Kashgar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jezierski,
P. Petitbugenin.
Ch. Bleuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914 and October 31st. 1915)
Capital: Dollars 30,000,000.00
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien.
Vice-President: Mr. Chien Yung Ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund
Shen Chu Hsu, Manager,
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager,
K. Y. Yuen, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.0 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 2½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transaction will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
OFFICE HOURS. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised ..$1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up $1,066,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:
Honolulu, San Francisco, Kobe, London, Sourabaya, Batavia, Manila, Singapore, Canada, Yokohama, Samarang etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
We shall open our Savings Department beginning on February 21st, 1923. Favorable terms given. Savings Deposits are cordially invited.

WONG WEN KUANG.
Manager

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorised Captial
U. S. $10,000,000
Paid Capital U. S.. $ 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches:

HANKOW	SHANGHAI
MANILA	SHIHKIACHWANG
HARBIN	TIENTSIN
PEKING	TSINANFU

Correspondents all over the World
Every kind of banking business transacted.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local $, Taels G.A. £, Frs. and Yen on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road.
Telephone C. 5841, 5842, 5843
Telegraphic address: Sinambank.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 58,400,000.00
Reserve Fund
..(1-6-20) .. 89,500,000.00

Head Office:
No. 36 Boulevard Hanoomann, Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Tourane
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mongtse
Hongkong	Pondichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Phnom-Penh	Battambang	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,

International Banking Corporation

Capital paid up ....U.S. $5,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits ..... U.S. $10,504,980
Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
LONDON OFFICE:
36 BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

BRANCHES

Barcelona	Madrid
Batavia	Manila
Bombay	Panama
Calcutta	Peking
Canton	Rangoon
Cebu	San Francisco
Colon	Santo Domingo
Dairen	Shanghai
Hankow	Singapore
Harbin	Soerabaya
Hongkong	Tientsin
Kobe	Tokio
Lyons	Yokohama

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.
We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America and in the West Indies.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
La Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund $ 6,062,245.41

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Mukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Huchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking
etc.,	etc.,	etc.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
12 The Bund
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824

Paid-up Capital: Guilders 30,000,000 (about £2,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,769,181 about £1,647,432)
Special Reserve: Guilders 23,660,000 (about £1,888,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies at Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Welteyreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1919)

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund $200,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 Jinkee Road
Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"
Telephone Numbers ..... C. 1929 Managers Office. C. 6462) C. 6469) General Office. C. 6470) C. 5620 T. T. Department.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

TIENTSIN	Changsha	Hutchow	Sinai
SHANGHAI	Chengtah	Ichang	Soochow
PEKING	Chengchow	Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu
HANKOW	Chinkiang	Nanking	Wusieh
Antung	Fengtien	Ningpo	Wuhu
Canton	Hangchow	Penang	Yangchow
Changchun	Hongkong	Shaohing	Yungchow

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Omaha	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Philadelphia	Tokio
Cebu	London	Pittsburgh	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Paris	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sze, Manager,
T. D. Sze, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

MEMBER OF THE SHANGHAI BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Head Office: 9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai.

Capital paid up $2,500,000.00
Reserve ... ... $ 470,000.00

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Credits granted on approved securities.

K. P. CHEN
General Manager

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Capital Fully Paid Up $2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund $850,823.80
Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads.
Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615.
Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin.
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Zurich, Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka. Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

If you have business in the Far East—

The kind of a bank you need to help you is one whose business is exclusively of the Far East—

A BANK whose name and reputation will win the respect and confidence of your customers—a bank that is versed in the methods of the East: that knows its customs and markets—a bank that is your experienced business counselor as well as your financial agent.

Such a Bank is the

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

ORGANISED and managed by the officers and directors of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, it will give you the same prestige abroad and the same personal service that distinguishes the parent organisation—with the added convenience of a separate bank devoted exclusively to Oriental business.

Call at our New York or Shanghai Offices, and let us tell you how we can help you.

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION
37 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
SHANGHAI OFFICE: 6 KIUKIANG ROAD
Capital Surplus and Undivided Profits U.S. $2,850,000
CENTRAL 7944. A. E. SCHUMACHER, Manager

Meteorological Reports

October 7, 1923.
Sun rises today at 5.57
Sun sets today at 17.40

SICCAWEI

(inches	Oct. 3		Oct. 4,	
Barometer (reduced to 32° F.	30.12	30.17	30.13	30.18
Barometer (variation for 24 hrs.	+0.04	+0.04	+0.01	+0.01
Barometer (variation for 12 hrs. at 32° F.	0.00	0.00	+0.01	+0.01
Wind—direction	NNE	NNE	N	N
Wind—miles per hour	12.4	5.0	5.6	8.7
Temperature (Fahr.)	70°0	59°5	55°4	69°5
Humidity %	48	74	90	59
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	4	9	3	5
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)				

SICCAWEI ABRIGDED REPORT

October 3	Mean 1923	24 hrs. Variation	Previous average same period
Total rainfall, since Jan. 1 to midnight before last (inches)	30.14	+0.03	30.07
Temperature (Min. 60°5) (Fahr.) (Max. 77°0)	68°8	-1°8	67°2
Rainfall (inches)			

The Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Tls. Tls.
Subscribed Capital 5,000,000
Paid Up Capital 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum on daily balance. On fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Oriental Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Authorised Capital ... $5,000,000
Paid up Capital $2,500,000
Head Office: Hongkong
Branches: Canton, Bangkok.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Credits granted on approved securities.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
Special Savings Department for ladies in charge of Chinese ladies well educated and experienced in modern banking.
Bankers.
New York National City Bank, Westminster Foreign Bank (London),
Union Trust Co., of S. Francisco
The Canton Bank of S. Francisco

L. C. WAI,
Manager.
36 Kiangse Road.

Vessels Due

Aso Maru,	*Kobe*	Oct. 8
Akita Maru,	*Hongkong*	Oct. 14
Benclouch,	*London*	Oct. 10
Bencleuch,	*London*	Oct. 7
Chili,	*Marseilles*	Oct. 13
C. Skirmisher,	*Vancouver*	Oct. 15
Chalister,	*New York*	Oct. 15
Esang,	*Antung*	Oct. 8
Elkridge,	*Portland*	Oct. 10
Fansang,	*Tientsin*	Oct. 2
Fengtien,	*Tientsin*	Oct. 4
Grasshus,	*Calcutta*	Oct. 8
Haean,	*Foochow*	Oct. 9
Hsin Peking,	*Ningpo*	Oct. 6
Hsin Ningshao,	*Ningpo*	Oct. 7
Hsin Kiangteen	*Ningpo*	Oct. 9
Kaemala,	*Kobe*	Oct. 12
Kiangwah,	*Hankow*	Oct. 13
Kiangtoo,	*Hankow*	Oct. 12
Kungwo,	*Hankow*	Oct. 11
Kianghsin,	*Hankow*	Oct. 7
Kiangteen,	*Hankow*	Oct. 8
Kiangshin,	*Hankow*	Oct. 9
Kiangyung,	*Hankow*	Oct. 13
Kumano Maru,	*Osaka*	Oct. 15
Luchow,	*Hongkong*	Oct. 15
Liangchow,	*Hongkong*	Oct. 11
Luenyi,	*Hankow*	Oct. 12
Luenho,	*Hankow*	Oct. 10
Loongwo,	*Hankow*	Oct. 7
Manila Maru,	*Tacoma*	Oct. 3
Mesna,	*Christiania*	Oct. 14
Ngankin,	*Hankow*	Oct. 14
Omi Maru,	*Osaka*	Oct. 10
Pres. Taft,	*Hongkong*	Oct. 13
Poyang,	*Hankow*	Oct. 10
P. Cleveland,	*S. Francisco*	Oct. 10
Pres. Jefferson,	*Seattle*	Oct. 20
Pres. Wilson,	*Hongkong*	Oct. 10
Rogan Maru,	*Hongkong*	Oct. 10
Sulwo,	*Hankow*	Oct. 13
Sunning,	*Tsingtao*	Oct. 12
Sakaki Maru,	*Dairen*	Oct. 10
Shuntien,	*Tientsin*	Oct. 10
Sinkiang,	*Hongkong*	Oct. 10
Shengking,	*Hankow*	Oct. 7
Taiyo Maru,	*Hongkong*	Oct. 12
Taisang,	*Hongkong*	Oct. 8
Teiresias,	*Liverpool*	Oct. 14
Tuckwo,	*Hankow*	Oct. 14
Tungchow,	*Tientsin*	Oct. 14
Taukuba Maru,	*Nagoya*	Oct. 8
Wenchow,	*Hankow*	Oct. 13
West Jana,	*Portland*	Oct. 10
West Cayote,	*Portland*	Oct. 15
West Ivan,	*S. Francisco*	Oct. 14
Waishing,	*Hongkong*	Oct. 10
Whangpu,	*Hankow*	Oct. 15
Wuchang,	*Hankow*	Oct. 11
Woosang,	*Hankow*	Oct. 8
Yatshing,	*Tsingtao*	Oct. 8
Yingchow,	*Hongkong*	Oct. 13
Yungshin,	*Ningpo*	Oct. 9

Produce Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on October 2, 1923.

Butchers Meat		
Beef	per lb.	12-13
Mutton	"	12-13
Pork	"	20-22
Veal	"	14-15
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-20
Cod	"	25-30
Mandarin	"	30-40
Mackerel	"	30-35
Prawns	"	20-25
Salmon	"	none
Sanlit	"	none
Soles	"	15-20
Whitebait	"	none
Game Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.50-$4.00
Eggs	per doz.	25-30
Fowl	per lb.	25-30
Hare	"	30-35
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	60-80
Geese	each	30-$1.00
Plover	"	none
Pigeons	"	20-22
Quail	"	30-35
Snipe	"	14-16
Teal	"	18-20
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Woodcock	each	50-80
Wild Duck	"	40-45
Duck	"	30-40
Wild Pigeon	"	20-22
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	15-25
Bananas	"	8-10
Chestnuts	"	16-20
Cherries	per lb.	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Figs	per doz.	5-8
Grapes	per lb.	20-25
Grape Fruit	each	none
Lamons	"	7-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Oranges	"	1.10-1.40
Peaches	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Melons	"	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Persimmons	per lb.	8-10
Pears	"	16-24
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	10-25
Pineapples	"	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	"	15-20
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	6-8
Asparagus	per doz.	30-40
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Beetroot	per bunch	3-5
Bread Beans	per lb.	6-8
Cabbages	each	5-10
Celery	per bunch	4-5
Carrots	do	3-5
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	"	6-8
Green Corn	"	3-4
Peas	"	20-25
Tomatoes	"	8-10
Leeks	per bunch	5-6
Parsnips	"	4-5
Potatoes	per picul	$2.00-$2.20
Radishes	per punch	1-2
Onions	per lbs.	2-3
Spinach	per lb.	6-8
Tomatoes	"	4-5
Turnips	"	3-4
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$4.35
Flour Shanghai	"	$4.00
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$3.10
Barley	"	$4.00
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$13.00
Milk		
Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.10
Foreign dairies	"	$0.35
Fuel		
Fire Wood	per 40 bundles	$1.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	12.50
Kiangsi Coal	"	17.25

M. Kilner,
Chief Inspector.

Steamers Expected

Oct. 5-Kosai M. for Japan
Oct. 6-Tuckwo for Hankow
Oct. 6-Mingchi for Hankow
Oct. 6-Tehhsing for Hankow
Oct. 6-Soochuen for S. H. Canton
Oct. 6-Shantung for S. H. Canton
Oct. 6-Eurypylus for Japan
Oct. 6-Fatching for Wenchow
Oct. 6-West Lash for Hongkong
Oct. 6-Fukuku M. for Foochow
Oct. 6-Unkai M. for Hankow
Oct. 6-Heinchi for Foochow
Oct. 6-Kialee for Chinwangtao
Oct. 6-Pakhoi for Amoy
Oct. 6-Yuta for Amoy
Oct. 6-Tsushima for cruise
Oct. 6-Carl Legien for Europe
Oct. 6-Tungchow for W. C. Tientsin
Oct. 6-C. Pauve for River ports
Oct. 6-Sukosaki M. for London
Oct. 6-Banyei M. 9 for Korea
Oct. 6-Yokishin M. for Tsingtao
Oct. 6-Chabar M. for T. Dairen
Oct. 6-Montrose for Portland via Hongkong
Oct. 6-Yungshin for Ningpo

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Closed

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	H. 1080 B.
Chartered	£18½ B.
Russo-Asiatic	Nom
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H.$640 B.
North China	Tls. 155
Union of Canton	H.$230 B.
Yangtsze	H.$26 B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 23 B.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H. $134 B.
Hongkong Fire	H.$490 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H$127
Indo-China Pref.	H. $28½ B.
"Shell"	72/6
S'hai Tug ord.	Tls. 78 B.
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls.54 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 21 B.
Oriental Cons.	13/-
Raub	$5
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H.$152½ B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 93½ B.
New. Eng. Works	Tls. 7.30 B.
" Pref.	Tls. 5.30 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 193
Hongkong Wharf	H.$156 B.
Lands and Hotels	
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	$45 B.
S'hai Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A.-French Land.	Tls. 121½ B.
Shanghai Land.	Tls. 121½ B.
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 53 S.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 13.60 B.
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 110 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 8½ B.
Oriental	/ls. 5¼ B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 88 B.
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$225 B.
Green Island	$27 B.
Langkats	Tls. 35¾ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 90 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 7.30 B.
Llewelyn	Tls. 35 B.
Lane Crawford	Tls. 7.15 B.
Mourtrie	$55 B.
Watson	H. $21¾ B.
Weeks	$12 S.
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Tls. 703 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.35 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7.15 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3.60 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 23 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 1.10 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.80 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1.20 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.22½ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7 B.
Cheng	Tls. 1.60 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.90 B.
Dominion	Tls. 2½ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 10¼ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 13½ B.
Kapaying	Tls. 12½ B.
Karan	Tls. 7 B.
Kedah	Tls. 1.35 B.
Koth Bahroe	Tls. 1¼ B.
Kroewock Java	Tls 17
Padang	Tls. 6¾ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 1.35 B.
Permata	Tls. 3.55 B.
Repah	Tls. 1.02½ B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.95 B.
Seekees	Tls. 1.20 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.47½
Senawang	Tls. 1¼ B.
S'hai Kiebang	Tls. 0.70 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. ¼ B.
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 9½ B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3.85 B.
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.77½ B.
Taiping	Tls. 0.70 B.
Tanah Merah	/ls 083½ B
Tebong	Tls. 1.60 B.
Ziangbes	Tls. 3.¾ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. L. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Culty Dairy	Tls. 13 B.
Shanghai Trams.	Tls. 160 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 39½ B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 72 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 180 S.

S. Sellers, Ba. Sales, B. Buyers

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association

Business Done

Shanghai, October 6, 1923

UNOFFICIAL

Ewos (Ord.) Tls. 13.75 cash
Ewos (Ord.) Tls. 14.35 March
Anglo-Javas Tls. 7.70 March

Money Exchange

Shanghai, October 6, 1923

Mex. Dollars market rate	72.10
Native Interest	10
Copper Cash	251.500
Shanghai Gold Bar	334
Bar Silver	31¾
Bank rate of Discount	4%
Paris on London	76.70
New York on London	456½
London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3s. ¾
Demand	3s. ⅞d.
New York—	
Telegraphic Transfer	70
Demand	70¼

OPENING RATES
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Open quotations 9:30 a.m.
BANKS SELLING RATES

London (T.T.)		3s. ¾d.
London Demand		3s. ⅞d.
London 4 m-s.		3s. 1d.
India (T.T.)		225¼
France (T.T.)		1170
America (T.T.)		70
Hongkong (T.T.)		74¼
Japan (T. T.)		70½d.
Batavia (T.T.)		182½
Straits (T.T.)		76¾

BANKS' BUYING RATE

London 4 m-s. Credits.	3s. 2¼d.
London 4 m-s. Docts	3s. 2⅛d.
London 6 m-s. Credits.	3s. 2¾
London 6 m-s. Docts	—
France 4 m-s.	1230
America 4 m-s. L/c.	72¾
Docs.	73¼

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates
@ 71=Tls. 140.85
@ exch. 72.4=Mex. $194.54
Sovereign Bank Buying Rate
@ 3s. 1¾d.=Tls. 6.36
@ exch. 72.4=Mex. $8.78

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR OCTOBER

Hk. Tls. 5.78	@	3/1¼	$1
Hk. Tls. 1.27	@	70½	Gold $1
Hk. Tls. 1	@	1138	Fr. 13.35
Hk. Tls. 1	@	—	Marks —
Hk. Tls. 1	@	69⅝	Yen 1.60
Hk. Tls. 1	@	229⅛	Rupees 2.5o
Hk. Tls. 1	@	—	Roubles —
Hk. Tls. 1	@	1.50	Mex. $1.50
Hk. Tls. 1	@	15⅝	Ital Lire 17.41

International Banking Corporation
CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Demand selling on America 70¼
Demand buying on America 71
Demand selling on London 3/1
Demand buying on London 3/1⅝

ROUBLE EXCHANGE
BANK'S BUYING RATE
Roubles 500,000 ... Tls. 100.
Rouble 100 ..... Mex. $0.03.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK
Bank's Selling Rates

It. Lire 15. 30=1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.88=1 Tael
Equivalent Foreign Quotations
It. Lire 101.25=1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 22.20=1 U. S. Dollar
It. Lire 132.00=100 Fr. Francs

Chinese Government Bonds
(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)

	Friday.	Yes'day's.
3rd Year 6%	93.50	93.50
5th Year 6%	54.00	54.00
7th Year 6%	45.	45.50
9th Year 6%	64.20	64.60
6% Consolidated	49.60	49.65
7% Consolidated	54.00	54.00
11th Year 8%	99.75	99.75
96 Millions 8%	19.00	19.60

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, October 6, 1923
OFFICIAL
Shanghai Explorations Tls. 13.25
Semambus Tls. 1.47½
Semambus Tls. 1.50
Anglo Javas Tls. 7.20 Oct.

UNOFFICIAL
S. M. C. 7% debs 1922 Tls. 106.00
S.M.C. 6% debs. 1913 Tls. 100.00
S.M.C. 6% debs. 1923 Tls. 100.00
S'hai Land 6% debs. 1912 and 1913 Tls. 100.00
C. and H. Wharf Tls. 192.50.
Shanghai Docks Tls. 94.00
Langkats (comb.) Tls. 36.75 Dec.
Tls. 35.50
Shanghai Loans Tls. 7.75 Oct.

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WE SELL
TEXACO MOTOR OILS

Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

October 6th, 1923.

Spot and forward bar silver were each down 3-16d. in London yesterday. The New York price is unchanged and the London-New York cross rate declined to 455⅝.

Our official Sterling rate here today was dropped to 3-0¾, the Gold Dollar rate to 70, the Yen rate raised to 70½ and the other rates changed accordingly.

Our market at the opening was inclined to be easy but steadied up during the day. In the early part of the morning there were no sellers of Sterling at better than 3-1 1-16 for October delivery, 3-1 November and 3-0 15-16 for December.

The best sellers of Gold Dollars were offering 70⅜ for near and forward deliveries.

At the close, however, there were sellers of Sterling at 3-1⅛ October, 3-1 1-16 November and 3-1 December delivery.

There were sellers of Gold Dollars at 70⅜ for near delivery and 70½ for forward. There were sellers of Yen at 69¼ for near delivery and 69⅛ for forward.

Banks were quoting 3-1⅝, 72¼ and 1230 for Sterling, Gold Dollar and Franc bills respectively.

China sold silver in London yesterday and India bought, the market closing steady. New York also report their market as steady.

Rubber Outputs

	Aug.	Sept.
Alma	22,000	23,000
Anglo Dutch	22,200	46,000
Anglo-Java	nil	131,800
Ayer Tawah	—	—
Batu Anam	18,970	
Bukit Toh Alang	27,996	25,540
Bute	14,800	16,750
Chempedak	14,500	15,000
Chemor United	27,275	
Cheng	16,505	18,157
Consolidated	63,173	58,874
Dominion	26,913	26,323
Gula Kalumpong	92,000	80,000
Java Consolidated	nil	55,800
Kapala Island	6,814	
Kapayang	7,560	12,425
Karan	6,974	5,989
Keta Bahroe	24,937	26,518
Kroewoek	nil	33,000
Langkat	90,300	96,120
New Amherst	nil	
Padang	16,500	12,400
Permata	7,435	
Repah	18,003	18,771
Samagagas	..	
Semambu	13.116	
Senawang	22,700	24,900
See Kee	12,744	
Shanghai-Seremban	11 871	14,589
Shanghai Kedah	25,372	20,201
Shanghai Kelantan	21,200	17,900
Shanghai Malay	28,225	27,909
Shanghai-Pahang	18,926	18,128
Shanghai, Klebang	10,815	9,400
Shanghai Sumatra	70,206	64,198
Sua Manggis	—	
Sungala	—	
Sungei Duri	22,706	21,954
Taiping	8,950	
Tebong	55,500	60,000
Tenah Merah	31,000	29,500
Ziangbe	47,800	42,000

Charge Japanese Killed Over 5,000 Koreans

Charges that 5,000 Koreans were wantonly slain by Japanese during the earthquake and the excitement that followed were made at a meeting of Korean patriots at Dr. Fearn's Church in the French Concession yesterday.

The Koreans, who include several former members of the Korean Provisional Government, alleged that the Japanese police made no effort to protect the Koreans in Japan until an extremely large number were brutally slain by mobs and individuals. They considered ways and means to see that justice was done in the matter.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Misses H. Wealthy, Bell, M. Bosworth, Messrs. Tichener, Hing Sun and party of four.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin for Hankow: Mr. J. Stark, Miss N. Hamilton.

Per C.N. s.s. Shantung for Hongkong: Miss L. Broomhall.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow for Weihaiwei: Mrs. A. J. Stewart and three children; for Chefoo: Mr. and Mrs. A. Harland; for Tientsin: Mrs. Hargis, Messrs. Geller, D. E. Ross, A. Wood.

Per C.N. s.s. Szechuen for Amoy: Mrs. T. M. Elliott, Miss C. Hung; for Hongkong: Mr. G. W. Lamb.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Nikko Maru for Nagasaki: Messrs. W. D. Wentworth, J. Elster, Miss R. G. Thomas, Mrs. H. T. Everall; for Moji: Mr. and Mrs. Mellows; for Kobe: Mr. J. A. Campbell.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakozaki Maru for London: Messrs. E. W. Densham, J. H. Smart, E. S. Anderson, C. C. Newson, H. N. Wienberg, Soulsby, N. Smirnon, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Harle, Mrs. S. Murakami, Mr. an dMrs. K. R. Anderson and four children, Mrs. B. O. Otherdahl; for Marseilles: Mrs. M. A. Rennie, Capt. and Mrs. P. H. Sabel and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. C. Monbarch and family, Mrs. W. S. O'Neill; for Colombo: Miss Martha Loud; for Hongkong: Messrs. A. H. Royce, McDonald, P. Isherwood, A. P. Batista, Misses F. Neibuck, M. Mooney, Mrs. E. R. Childe, Capt. M. Purshaw.

Per C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia for Vancouver: Messrs. R. L. Aikin, G. O. Blacker, J. L. Bonot-Maury, Capt. O. Cox, Messrs. Sydney K. Cohen, W. C. Forster, Miss L. Garnham, Mr. and Mrs. A. Y. Gowen, Mr. C. G. Jackson, Miss V. Jakovenko, Mrs. W. E. Kent Messrs. B. B. Kazanjian, Castom Kahn, Peter Kaison, E. A. Laver, E. F. Magee, Mr. and Mrs. P. K. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. McQuire, Mrs. J. H. Mitchell, Mrs. A. E. and Miss S. A. Nevin, Mr. G. P. Phillips, Mrs. F. L. Reifkohl, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Winters, Mr. S. Alberto, Mr. and Mrs. P. Brunelli, Misses J. Beatty, K. Ewald, A. Hazon, K. Larsen, Messrs. Suen C. Lee, J. A. McLachlan, Misses W. and M. Muir, H. L. McKelvie, A. Sajenko, Mr. W. W. Stovell, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde D. Smith, Mrs. W. E. Westerlund, Miss L. and Master G. Westerlund.

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Weather Report

Oct. 5.—High pressures all over the continent. Anticyclone over Japan. The typhoon is advancing NNW ward half—way between the Bonin and Guam. Regular monsoon along the China coast. Low area east of Luzon. Cloudy but cool and fine weather in the continent and in Formosa.

Oct. 6.—Fine and cool weather. Still high and steady pressure. Light NNWly airs veering to the NNE.

Launch Services

Friday, October 12, 1923

The tender conveying passengers and hand baggage on board the M.M. s.s. Cordillere, for Marseilles will leave the French Mail Jetty at 9 a.m.

IF YOU DON'T ENJOY YOUR MEALS
Tone Up Your Stomach Right Away
So It Will Do Its Own Proper Work.

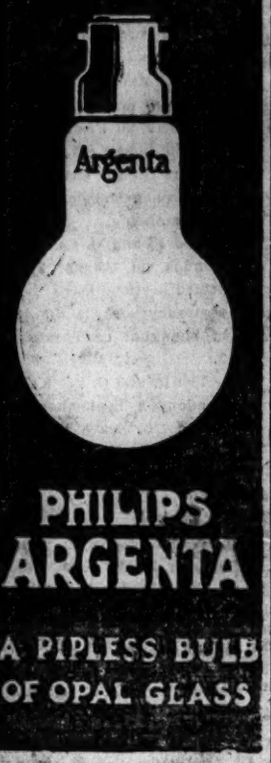
Nothing takes the joy out of life like a weak stomach. Enjoy the good things that others enjoy. Take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and notice how soon you will do so.

When you have no appetite and even the sight of food is nauseating, no amount of dieting, stimulating drugs or any treatment that over-looks the blood will help you for any length of time.

Dr. Williams's Pink Pills go deeper than a remedy that acts simply as a temporary spur to the digestion. They get at the real cause, which is watery or impure blood. They make it red and healthy. The whole digestive system is toned up, and where once the sight of food was nauseating, you will have a good appetite and be able to eat without distress.

Do not put off finding relief a single day. Get a bottle of DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS and begin the treatment at once. Your own druggist can supply you, or the Pills will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. $8 for 6 bottles, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai. Write for the free diet book, "What to Eat and How to Eat."

THE ACME OF PERFECTION



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TRY IT!

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Agents: Melchers China Corp.,
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Shanghai

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGYUNG, Capt. Smith, will leave on Sunday, October 7, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,864 Tons, Captain Howson, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, October 8, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passager Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGAN, Captain Ross, will leave on Monday, October 8, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,935 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, October 9, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, October 11, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 1,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, October 12, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, October 15, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, October 16, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. KWANGTAH, Captain Philip, will leave on Sunday morning, October 7. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on Tuesday, Oct. 9, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG DIRECT.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer MANILA MARU, 20,000 tons, Capt. Y. Somekawa, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf on October 9, morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road. Phone C. 4234.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration steamer KAIPING, Captain R. Macfarlane, will be despatched on Oct. 7. This steamer is fitted with WIRELESS, has extra State-rooms with steam heaters, electric light and fans, also smoking room and spacious promenade deck. Excellent table provided. For Freight and Passage, apply to the Agent, 32 Jinkee Road. Phone Central 317.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. HSINFUNG, Captain Davis, will leave on Tuesday morning, October 9. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the steamer KIANGPING on October 10, 1923. For Freight, apply to Agent, 9 The Bund, Tel. Central 317.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the s.s. Kwangping on Oct. 12. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 9 The Bund, Tel Central 317.

Vladivostok Direct.—The S. S. SHIN-YUE will be despatched for the above port on October 12. For Freight and/or Passage apply to S. Heimann and Co., 19A Canton Road. Tel. C. 1604.

For Foreign Ports

VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE, TACOMA, WASH. & VANCOUVER, B.C., via YOKKAICHI AND KOBE.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer ARABIA MARU, 20,000 tons, Captain S. Yamaga, will be despatched from O.S.K. Buoy on Sunday afternoon, October 7. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2, Canton Road. Phone C. 4234.

Shipping Items

RIVER PORTS

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangteen left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshun left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Monday.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kungwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Taisang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Soochow left Hongkong on Friday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkang left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsean will leave Soochow today and is due in Shanghai next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Liangchow will leave Honskong today and is due in Shanghai o nThursday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Saturday.

NORTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin on Thursday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin today and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chinwangtao on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Tenkai Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kiangping (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Ebang is due in Shanghai from Antung and Tsingtao tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Yatshing is due in Shanghai from Tingtao tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Fausing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Tsingtao on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai next Friday.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe, Moji and Nagasaki tomorrow and will dock at the N. Y. K. Mail Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Tsukuba Maru is due in Shanghai from Nagoya and Yokkaichi tomorrow and will dock at the Wayside Wharf.

INDIAN LINES

The B.I. s.s. Torilla, from Calcutta, is expected to leave Hongkong for Amoy and Shanghai tomorrow.

The B. I. s.s. Japan left Calcutta on October 4, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about October 26.

The B.I. s.s. Gracchus, from Calcutta, was expected to leave Foochow yesterday afternoon, and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. and O. s.s. Devanha left London for Shanghai via ports at 2 p.m. on Friday, September 28.

The M.M. s.s. Cordilliere will sail from Shanghai for Marseilles via ports on Friday, October 12, and the tender with outgoing passengers for the steamer will leave the French Mail jetty at 9 o'clock that morning.

The P. and O. s.s. Malwa, from London on August 31, was expected to leave Hongkong yesterday and is due to arrive in Shanghai on Tuesday, October 9.

The P. and O. s.s. Kalyan, from London on September 6, was expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai yesterday at noon.

The N.D.L. s.s. Pfalz left Colombo on October 2 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on October 20.

The N.D.L. s.s. Holstein left Antwerp on October 1 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on November 14.

The S.E. s.s. Begares from Gothenburg, left Southampton on September 25 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on November 9.

The M.E. s.s. Sydland, from Gothenburg, left Suez on September 23 and is due in Shanghai on October 23.

The Glen Line s.s. Carmarthenshire and M. S. Glenamoy are due in Shanghai from London via ports on October 26.

The P. and O. s.s. Kaiser-I-Hind is due to leave London next Friday, and is due to arrive in Shanghai via ports on November 21.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Teiresias left Singapore on October 5, and is due in Shanghai via Hongkong on October 14.

The P. and O. s.s. Nyanza, from London on September 15, is expected to leave Colombo for Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai next Wednesday.

AMERICAN LINES

The Columbia Pacific s.s. Elkridge is due in Shanghai from Portland, Oregon, on Wednesday, and will sail for the same port via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and Dairen on October 13.

The P.M. s.s. President Pierce was due to leave San Francisco on Thursday, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Honolulu and Japan ports on October 24.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Asia was due to leave Vancouver on Thursday, and arriving in Shanghai via Japan ports on October 19.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jefferson, from Seattle on September 23, was due at Yokohama on Friday and arriving in Shanghai next Wednesday.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Grant was due to leave Seattle on Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Japan ports on October 22.

The S. and B. ss. West Ivan is due in Shanghai from San Francisco and Los Angeles on October 14, and will sail for Hongkong and Singapore on October 16.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Cayote is due in Shanghai from Portland on October 15, and will sail for the same port via Tsingtao and ports the following day.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Kader is due in Shanghai from Portland on October 21, and will sail for the same port via Hongkong and Manila on the 23rd.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Niger is due in Shanghai from Portland on October 25, and will sail for the same port via Hongkong and Manila on the 27th.

The P.M. s.s. President Cleveland, from San Francisco on September 20, should arrive at Yokohama from Honolulu on Friday, and is expected in Shanghai next Wednesday.

The Dollar s.s. Grace Dollar left Kobe for Pacific Coast on October 4.

The Dollar s.s. M. S. Dollar left Baltimore for the Orient on September 29.

The Dollar s.s. Harold Dollar left Columbia River for Yokohama on September 26.

The Dollar s.s. Stuart Dollar is due to leave San Francisco for Kobe on November 2.

The Dolar s.s. Robert Dollar is due to leave New York for the Orient on October 20.

The P.M. s.s. President Wilson was to leave Manila on Thursday and is due at Woosung via Hongkong next Wednesday. The vessel will sail for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu the same day.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia will leave Woosung at daybreak today and is due to arrive in Vancouver via Japan ports on October 17.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

President Pierce	Sept. 4
Siberia Maru	Sept. 17
President Lincoln	Sept. 19

FOR VANCOUVER

Empress of Asia	Sept. 8
Empress of Canada	Sept. 26
Grace Dollar	Sept. 28
Canadian Freighter	Oct. 4
Empress of Russia	Oct. 6

FOR SEATTLE

Crookeys	Sep. 4
Shidzuoka Maru	Sept. 9
President Grant	Sept. 11
President Madison	Sept. 22
President McKinley	Oct. 4

FOR PORTLAND, ORE.

Pawiet	Sept. 1
West Keats	Sept. 2
Hannawa	Sept. 8
Montague	Oct. 5

FOR NEW YORK

William Penn	Sept. 1
Eelbeck	Sept. 4
Hawaii Maru	Sep. 5
Lisbon Maru	Sept. 7
Esther Dollar	Sept. 10
Atlas Maru	Sept. 11
Bowes Castle	Sept. 12
Bellerophon	Sept. 18
City of Bagdad	Sept. 20
Celtic Prince	Sept. 29
Perseus	Sept. 29

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

Macedonia	Sept. 4
Hurybates	Sept. 7
Fushimi Maru	Sept. 8
Lycaon	Sept. 12
Glensanda	Sept. 14
Kt. Templar	Sept. 16
Dongola	Sept. 18
Mentor	Sept. 20
City of Norwich	Sept. 25
Pembrokeshire	Sept. 28
Phemius	Oct. 2
Mantua	Oct. 2
Agrapenor	Oct. 4
Telamon	Oct. 4
Hakozaki Maru	Oct. 5

FOR HAMBURG

Saparoea	Sept. 9
Albert Voegler	Sept. 17
Ludwigshafen	Sept. 20
London Maru	Sept. 28
Tsushima Maru	Oct. 3
Carl Legien	Oct. 5

FOR COPENHAGEN

Java	Sept. 24

FOR BARCELONA

Isla de Penay	Sept. 4

FOR TRIESTE

Trieste	Sept. 1
Rosandra	Sept. 30

FOR MARSEILLES

Andre Lebon	Sept. 17
Amboise	Sept. 28

FOR INDIA

Janus	Sep. 4
Sicilia	Sept. 14
Takada	Oct. 4

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo: Messrs. Koa, Hopkin Rees, Stiblie.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyung from Hankow and ports: Messrs. J. Hayes, E. Gassett.

Per I-C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow: Mrs. H.M. Livingston, Mrs. Broughton, Mrs. O'Hare, Mrs. P. S. Heintzleman, Mrs. and Miss Flood Mrs. Panoff Mrs. M. Stokes Dr. and Miss Parry Messrs. Golliet Stansfield.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangan from Hankow: Dr. and Mrs. Philpott.

Per P. and O. s.s. Soudan from Bombay: Miss Halligan, Mr. H. C. Abdoolie; from Singapore: Dr. Wu Lieh-teh, Mrs. C. Sosichner; from Hongkong: Major and Mrs. Littlejohn Messrs J. Hossum, H. Spindlemann, S. M. Jalcel.

Per C.P.S. s.s. Eymress of Russia from Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. K. H. Aumuller, Messrs. A. Astrosa, E. A. Abrodie, G. Biondelli, G. Behar, L. Barberat, Chan San, H.W. Cooze B.S. Castles Mrs. W.T. Cheung Mr. and Mrs. B.N. Collison, Mr. C. Elkus, Mr. and Mrs. J.C.G. Ferguson, Mrs. M. Giotrau, Mrs. V. Suarez, Miss H. Gironi, Mr. J.C. Grieg, Mr. and Mrs. N.W. Hickling, Mrs. H.D. and Miss Hillard, Hue Fung Shan Major and Mrs. H.Y. Irwine, Messrs. Kwan Yan-san. Kwok Hinwang, Lai Lui-hok, Mrs. Lai Kow, Mr. F. A. Leitao, Mrs. Leung Chi-chi, Miss Ip chun-po, Master Sik Sik, Messrs. Lo Chan Shuen, G. C. Maxwell, Major and Mrs. E. H. McMichael, Mrs. P. W. A. Welkie, Mrs. T. Neave, Messrs. D. L. Newbigging, Ong Chung-ming, Tze Man-fat, Poon Siu-lum, M. Schonberg, Mr. and Mrs. Tong Hok-ting, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Van Tassell, Messrs. J. A. Wheeler, G. Wilson, Major and Mrs. B. H. Winder, Misses E. and E. Winder, Master M. Winder, Mrs. Wong Kam-ying, Mrs. Yu Lau-shee, Miss Yu Wou-kuen; Messrs. O. T. Bannard, S. N. Mah, L. J. Berbe, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Messrs. W. Eggebrecht, W. L. Gardner, J. J. G. Walle; for Vancouver: Mr. B. Benfield, Mrs. Geo. Costello, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hannibal, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Schabeek, Mr. F. A. Davidson, Messrs. E. A. Brooks, D. K. Penfold, B. James, S. Richmond, Mrs. G. C. Cooper and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. French, Mrs. A. Heden, Miss T. and Master D. Heden, Miss E. Kintans, Mr. and Mrs. B. and Master Motague, Miss E. Pison, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Suermondt, Mrs. N. H. Tupos and infant, Miss W. Valera; for Kobe: Messrs. R. H. Short, W. Adamson, J. Jacquemin, R. J. H. Mittmer, G. Nevill, J. M. De Mondence, J. J. De Mondence; for Yokohama: Mr. Geo. Costello.

Oct. 16-U. S. S. Ford 228 from Cruise

Steamers Arrived

Oct. 5-U. S. S. Ford 228 from Cruise

Oct. 6-Yungahin from Ningpo

Oct. 6-H. Kiangteen from Ningpo

Oct. 6-Hakuai M. from Japan

Oct. 6-Maolee from Chinwangtao

Oct. 6-Kwanglee from Tientsin

Oct. 6-Oldenburg from Tsingtao

Oct. 6-Chusan from Antung

Oct. 6-Adastras from Liverpool

Oct. 6-Soudan from Bombay

Oct. 6-Kiangan from Hankow

Oct. 6-Kutwo from Hankow

Oct. 6-Tatung from Hankow

Oct. 6-Talee M. from Hankow

Oct. 6-Hosei M. from Japan

Oct. 6-E. of Russia from Hongkong

Oct. 6-Kiangsing from Tientsin

Oct. 6-Fukwang from River ports

Oct. 6-Arabia M. from Hongkong

Oct. 6-Kwangse from Swatow

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"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Oct. 28	Nov. 13
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Nov. 9	Nov. 25
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Nov. 21	Dec. 7
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Dec. 3	Dec. 19

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"PRESIDNET GRANT"	Oct. 24
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Nov. 5
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Nov. 17
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Nov. 29

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Empress of Asia	Oct. 27	Nov. 12
Empress of Canada	Nov. 19	Dec. 3
Empress of Russia	Dec. 1	Dec. 17
Empress of Australia	Dec. 24	Jan. 9
Empress of Asia	Jan. 12	Jan. 28

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TO HONGKONG DIRECT

EMPRESS OF ASIA	Oct. 19
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	Oct. 27
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Nov. 9

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FOR SAN FRANCISCO
(Via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu)

S.S. President Wilson	Oct. 10
S.S. President Taft	Oct. 13
S.S. President Cleveland	Oct. 27
S.S. President Pierce	Nov. 10
S.S. President Lincoln	Nov. 24

FOR HONGKONG and MANILA

S.S. President Cleveland	Oct. 12
S.S. President Pierce	Oct. 26
S.S. President Lincoln	Nov. 9
S.S. President Wilson	Nov. 23
S.S. President Taft	Dec. 7

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U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST IVAN"	Oct. 14

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U.S.S.B. S.S. "MURSA"	Oct. 6

For Hongkong, and Singapore

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST IVAN"	Oct. 16

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T. K. K.
Along The Pathway Of The Sun.

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Taiyo Maru, from Nagasaki	Oct. 13
Tenyo Maru, via Nagasaki	Oct. 30
Shinyo Maru via Nagasaki	Nov. 28

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA

Tenyo Maru, Hongkong only	Oct. 18
Shinyo Maru Manila via Hongkong	Nov. 6
Siberia Maru, Hongkong only	Nov. 13

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

NYK

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR JAPAN
Hakusan Maru ..... Oct. 10
Yasukuni Maru ..... Oct. 11
Yamashiro Maru ..... Oct. 13
Kumano Maru ..... Oct. 17
Nikko Maru ..... Oct. 20

FOR AUSTRALIA VIA VICTORIA, B. C.
Kasa Maru ..... Oct. 20
Iyo Maru ..... Nov. 8

FOR SOUTH AMERICA VIA Cape Town From Kobe.
Kashiwara Maru ..... Oct. 18

FOR EUROPE
Hakusan Maru ..... Oct. 19
*Izuna Maru ..... Oct. 20
Kitano Maru ..... Oct. 24
Haruna Maru ..... Nov. 3

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong.
Yoshino Maru ..... Oct. 17
Aki Maru ..... Nov. 14

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA
*Taketoyo Maru ..... Nov. 4

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA
Iyo Maru ..... Oct. 20
Shidzuoka Maru ..... Nov. 13

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M. M.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, SERVICES CONTRACTUELS.

Vessel	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing for Kobe	Probable sailing for Marseilles
ANGERS			25th Oct.
CHILI	7th Sept.	24th Oct.	9th Nov.
PORTHOS	21st Sept.	13th Oct.	23rd Nov.
ANGKOR	5th Oct.	15th Nov.	7th Dec.
CHAMBORD	19th Oct.	25th Nov.	21st Dec.

NEW REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE
(Including table wine and free Doctor's attendance)

	1st CLASS			2nd CLASS			
MARSEILLES	A. $ 35	B. $ 49	A. $ 66	B. $ 52
LONDON	A. $ 101	B. $ 85	A. $ 73	B. $ 56

Through tickets to PARIS and leading towns of Europe. Reduced statements of 25% and 15% for return within 12 or 24 months. Special reductions to families and missionaries.

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo-Boats).
LIEUTENANT ST. LOUBERT BIE expected Shanghai about end of October.
Steamers and dates subject to alteration without notice
Tel. 4260 Shipping Dep. Tel. 187 Passenger Dep.
Offices: 9 French Bund
CONSIGNATION TRANSIT REPRESENTATION.

SOUTH CHINA LINE

North and South China Line

For Portland, via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and Dairen
U.S.S.B. S.S. "ELKRIDGE" ..... Oct. 13
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CAYOTE" ..... Oct. 16
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST NIGER" ..... Oct. 27
From Portland, Ore, U. S. A.
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JENA" ..... Oct. 10
U.S.S.B. S.S. "ELKRIDGE" ..... Oct. 10
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CAYOTE" ..... Oct. 15
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KADER" ..... Oct. 21
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST NIGER" ..... Oct. 25
For Portland, via Hongkong and Manila
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KADER" ..... Oct. 23
For Portland, Ore., Direct.
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JENA" ..... Oct. 11
Through Bills of Lading issued to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Carleston, and Boston in connection with fast Intercoastal Liners.
For information as to Freight Rates, etc., apply to
C. L. Seitz, Attorney — L. R. Schinasi, Freight Agent

COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING CO.

(Operating United States Government Ships.)
The China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd., Agents.
Tel. C. 1481, 1485, 1486.
No. 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, (4th Floor).

O. S. K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp.
S.S. "PARIS MARU" ..... (Via Marseilles) ... Oct. 16
FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama
S.S. "HAGNE MARU" ..... Oct. 23
FOR TACOMA AND SEATTLE. Via Japan Ports, Victoria and Vancouver.
S.S. "ARABIA MARU" ..... (Direct to Yokkaichi) Oct. 8
S.S. "MANILA MARU" (Direct to Yokkaichi) Oct. 23
FOR HONGKONG (DIRECT)
S.S. "MANILA MARU" ..... Oct. 6
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tientsin and Dairen
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ... (Via Tsingtao) ... Oct. 11
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ... (Via Tsingtao) ... Nov. 4
FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..... Oct. 6
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..... Oct. 17
FOR Japan. For Kobe direct.
S.S. "AMUR MARU" ..... Oct. 30

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Shipping Office, 3 Canton Road ..... Phone Central 4234
Wharf Office, 26 Yangtzespoo Road ... Phone East 202 and 212.

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, OCT. 7, 1923

The evening tide are higher than the morning tides, they are about equal at 10 and 11 o'clock.
Approximate rise, at spring 4 ⅛ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 3 ⅛ h; at neaps, 7 ½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
9h. 50m.	6ft. 5in.	10h. 22m.	7ft. 1in

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The evening tides are higher than the morning tides.)
Approximate rise, 5 ½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
H.	M.	H.	M.
8	32	9	5

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset.

Moon		Sun		Daylight	Dark
Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets		
2.32 a.m.	3.40 p.m.	5h. 57m.	5h. 39m.	5h. 12m.	6h. 24m.

Mean Barometric Pressure. 30.08 in.
October 764.1 mm.

P. & O., British India, Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)
to Hongkong, Straits, Java, Burma, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf West Indies, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Australasia (including New Zealand and Queensland Ports,) Red Sea, Egypt, Europe, etc.

P. & O., FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
(Under contract with H. M. Government)

Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon, Egypt

Karmala	Oct. 1*	Kaiyan	Nov. 27	Khiva	Jan. 8
*Caledonia ..	Oct. 30	Devanha	Dec. 11	*Macedonia .	Jan. 22
*Malwa	Nov. 13	Kaisar-I-Hind	Dec. 25	Kashgar ...	Feb. 5

*Also calls at Bombay

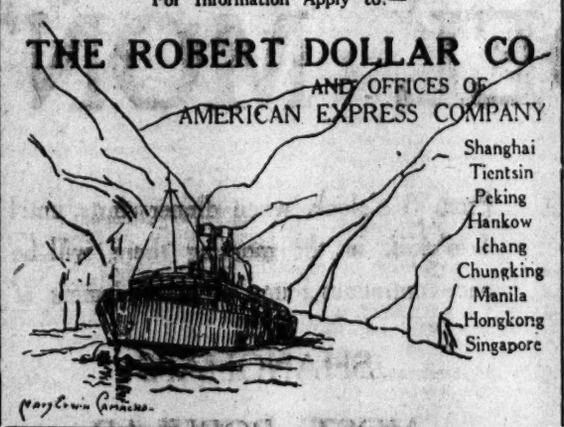
P. & O. to Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits & Colombo.	Soudan ...	Oct. 12
	Caledonia ..	Oct. 30
B. I. to Calcutta—from Hongkongvia Singapore & Penang	Takada	Oct. 7
B. I. to Calcutta—from Shanghai via Hongkong & Straits.		
P. & O. and B. I. Co.'s tickets interchangeable under certain conditions		
E. & A. to Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong via Manila, Townsville & Brisbane	St. Albans ..	Nov. 3
	Eastern	Dec. 1
	Arafura	Jan. 5

All sailings and dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbook, Freights, etc., apply to
1 CANTON ROAD
'Phones: General C. 169. Passage C. 2310. Freight C. 2069.
Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
AGENTS.

Summer Cruises up the Yangtze

The most spectacular Inland water trip in the world
S.S. "ALICE DOLLAR
S.S. "ROBERT DOLLAR II
Luxurious Steamers, Cuisine Excellent
(Passenger and Freight Service)
Sailing Every Few Days Between
ICHANG and CHUNGKING
For Information Apply to:—
THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO
AND OFFICES OF
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY



DOLLAR LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC AND NEW YORK FREIGHT SERVICE
FOR NEW YORK via HONGKONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE and SUEZ CANAL

S.S. "STANLEY DOLLAR"	about early Nov.
S.S. M. S. DOLLAR	about end Nov.
S.S. "ROBERT DOLLAR"	last half Dec.

FOR LOS ANGELES HARBOR, SAN FRANCISCO, PUGET SOUND, SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER
S.S. "HAROLD DOLLAR" about end October
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES HARBOR, NEW YORK and BOSTON via PANAMA CANAL.
S.S. "STUART DOLLAR" Date January/early Feb.
Cargo accepted for local ports of call
Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

The Robert Dollar Co.
ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING
2 Canton Road. Telephone Central Nos. 6371, 6372, 6373 and 6374.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Oct. 7 — Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Oct. 10 — San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Oct. 11 — Portland, Ore.	West Jena	Am. Lumber Co.
Oct. 12 — San Francisco	Taiyo Maru	Br. C.P.S.
Oct. 13 — Portland, Ord.	Elkridge	Am. Lumber Co.
Oct. 13 — San Francisco	†P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct. 16 — Seattle	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Oct. 16 — Portland, Ore.	W. Cayote	Am. Lumber Co
Oct. 20 — Vancouver	C. Skirmisher	Br. B. & S
Oct. 20 — Seattle	Kaga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 20 — New York	Toba Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 20 — New York via Suez	Alcinous	Br. B. & S
Oct. 23 — Portland, Ore.	W. Kader	Am. Lumber Co.
Oct. 27 — Portland, Ore.	W. Niger	Am. Lumber Co.
Oct. 27 — San Francisco	†E. of Asia	†E. of Russia
Oct. 27 — Vancouver	†P. Celeveland	Am. Adl. O. Line
Oct. 28 — Seattle	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Oct. 30 — San Francisco	Tenyo M.	Jap. T.K.K.
Nov. 4 — New York	Taketoyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 8 — Seattle	Iyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Nov. 9 — Seattle	†P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Nov. 10 — San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Nov. 18 — Vancouver	†E. of Canada	Br. C.P.S.
Nov. 21 — Seattle	†P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
Nov. 23 — San Francisco	†Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Nov. 24 — San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 1 — Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
Dec. 3 — Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct. 7 — Kobe, etc.	Hakusan Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 10 — Moji, Kobe Osaka	Tsukuba M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 11 — Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 11 — Kobe, etc.	Yamashiro M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 17 — N. M. Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 20 — N. M. Kobe, Osaka	Nikko Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC

Oct. 8 — Rotterdam, etc.	Kertosono	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Oct. 12 9.00 *Marseilles	†Cordillere	Fr. M.M. Cie
Oct. 12 — Bombay	Soudan	Br. M.M. & Co,
Oct. 13 — Hamburg, etc.	Elpenor	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 16 — Liverpool	Lyons Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 16 — London	†Karmala	Br. M.M. & Co.
Oct. 16 — Singapore	W. Ivan	Am. S. & B
Oct. 19 — London	Hakusan M	Jap. N. Y. K.
Oct. 19 — Hamburg, etc.	Glenluce	Br. G.L.E.A.
Oct. 20 Liverpool	Memnon	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 24 — London	Kitano M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 25 — Hamburg, etc.	Atreus	Br. B.& S.
Oct. 26 — Marseilles	†Angers	Fr. M.M. Cie
Oct. 26 — Hamburg, etc.	Glenogle	Br. G.L.E.A.
Oct. 27 — Liverpool	Eurypylus	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 30 — London—	†Caledonia	Br. M.M. & Co.
Nov. 1 — London	Teiresias	Br. B.& S.
Nov. 3 — London	Haruna Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Nov. 8 — Rotterdam, etc.	Adrastus	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 8 — Antwerp, etc.	Oostkerk	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Nov. 9 — Marseilles	†Chili	Fr. M. M. Cie
Nov. 13 — London	†Malwa	Br. M.M. & Co.
Nov. 15 — Liverpool	Oanfa	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 23 — Marseilles	†Porthos	Fr. M.M. Cie
Nov. 27 London	†Kalyan	Br. M.M. & Co.
Dec. 6 — London	Sarpedon	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 7 — Marseilles	†Angkor	Fr. M. M Cie
Dec. 11 — London	†Devanha	Br. M.M. & Co.
Dec. 21 — Marseilles	†Chambord	Fr. M.M. Cie
Dec. 25 — London	†Kaiser-I-Hind	Br. M.M. & Co.
Jan. 8 — London	†Khiva	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jan. 22 — London	Macedonia	Br. M.M. & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

Nov. 3 — Melbourne, etc.	†St. Albans	Br. M.M. & Co.
Nov. 14 — Melbourne, etc.	†Aki Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 1 — Melbourne, etc.	†Eastern	Br. M. M. & Co.
Jan. 5 — Melbourne, etc.	†Arafura	Br. M.M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct. 7 — Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 8 D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Tungshing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Oct. 8 5.00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 8 5.00 Ningpo	Tsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Oct. 9 5.00 Ningpo	Yungshin	Chi. N. S. S. N.
Oct. 9 5.00 Ningpo	Hsin Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Oct. 9 10.00 *A. H'kong, C'ton	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 9 — Hongkong	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Oct. 10 11.00 *S. H'kong, C'ton	Kanchow	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 10 D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Yatshing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Oct. 12 noon A. H'kong, C'ton	Soochow	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 12 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Oct. 12 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Oct. 13 noon S. H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 14 1.00 A. H'kong, C'ton	Liangchow	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 15 — Hongkong, Manila	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Oct. 19 — Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
Oct. 23 — Hongkong, Manila	W. Kader	Am. Lumber Co.
Oct. 24 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Oct. 26 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Oct. 27 — Hongkong	E. of Australia	Br. C. P. S.
Oct. 27 — Hongkong, Manila	W. Niger	Am. Lumber Co.

Travel-

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AN IDEAL JOURNEY
Through the wonderful lands of Canada with its wealth of splendor and countless attractions, via
THE NEW ROUTE
(Separate and distinct from the C. P. R.)
which provides travellers with coaches and through trains of latest design and unexcelled cuisine. Through bookings in connection with any Steamship Line.

THE "NATIONAL WAY"
Serves principal cities in Canada and many in the U.S.A.
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT
GLEN LINE BUILDING
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FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct. 7	D.L.	W. C'foo, T'sin	Wosang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Oct. 7	—	Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br. K.M.A.
Oct. 7	8.00	*Tsingtao	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 7	8.00	*Chefoo, Tientsin	Nanking	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 9	3.00	W. C'foo, T'sin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 9	—	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinlung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 9	10.00	*Antung	Chusan	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 9	10.00	*Newchwang Dairen	Kwangse	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 9	10.00	*Newchwang	Chihli	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 10	D.L.	Tsingtao	Taisang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Oct. 10	D.L.	Antung	Esang	Br. J.M. & Co.
Oct. 10	—	Chinwangtao	Kiangping	Br. K.M.A.
Oct. 12	noon	Chefoo Tientsin	Foochow	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 12	noon	Newchwang	Tientsin	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 12	11.30	*Tsingtao, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Oct. 12	—	Tientsin	Kwangping	Br. K.M.A.
Oct. 12	—	Vladivostok	Shingsu	Chi. S. H. & Co.
Oct. 13	—	Dairen, etc.	Elkridge	Am. Lumber Co
Oct. 16	—	Dairen, etc.	W. Cayote	Am. Lumber Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct. 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 8	9.00	*Wuhu	Chihli	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Oct. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenguo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Oct. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shongking	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Changon	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Oct. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenko	Br. J. M. & Co.
Oct. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kungwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Oct. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kwangtah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
Oct. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT. D. L.—DAYLIGHT.
†CARRYING MAIL.

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Oct. 10	10 a.m.	P. Wilson	S. Francisco	Oct. 25

TO SOUTHERN PORTS, INDIA AND EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Oct. 12	8 a.m.	Cordilliere	Marseilles	Nov. 16

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok	Daily	11 a.m.	via Harbin
Siberia	Daily	11 a.m.	via Chita
Chefoo and Tientsin	Oct. 8	9 p.m.	Hsinlung
Tsingtao	Oct. 9	9 p.m.	Taisang
W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	Oct. 9	1.30 p.m.	Fengtien
W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	Oct. 9	9 p.m.	Kingsing
Antung	Oct. 9	9 p.m.	Esang
Antung	Oct. 9	8.30 a.m.	Chusan
Newchwang & Dalny	Oct. 9	8.30 a.m.	Kwangse
Tientsin	Oct. 11	9 p.m.	Kwangping
Tsingtao and Dalny	Oct. 12	10 a.m.	Sakaki M.
Newchwang	Oct. 12	10.30 a.m.	Foochow

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Swatow	Today	9 p.m.	Tungshing
Amoy	Oct. 9	8.30 a.m.	Suiyang
Hongkong & Canton	Oct. 9	7 a.m.	Oldenburg
Swatow	Oct. 9	9 p.m.	Yatshing
Swatow	Oct. 10	9.30 a.m.	Kanchow
Hongkong & Canton	Oct. 11	8 p.m.	P. Jefferson
Amoy	Oct. 12	10.30 a.m.	Soochow
Hongkong & Canton	Oct. 12	8 a.m.	Cordillere

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Russia and Europe	Daily	11 a.m.	via Train
River ports	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
Manila	Today	10 a.m.	Mursa
Germany, ports	Oct. 9	7 a.m.	Oldenburg
Japan ports	Oct. 10	10 a.m.	Omi Maru
Manila, Australia and N. Zealand	Oct. 11	8 p.m.	P. Jefferson
Japan ports	Oct. 13	10 a.m.	Yamashiro M.

Correspondence marked "via Siberia" and posted before 11 a.m. Monday, which is to be dispatched at 12.30 p.m., will connect with the Weekly Siberian Express at Harbin.

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
K N D B	Sep. 24	Barker 213	Am. Destroyer
	Oct. 1	Blackhawk	Am. Tender
K N D B	Sep. 27	Borie 215	Am. Destroyer
Mc W		Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
1 C		Craonne	Fr. Gun-boat
1 C	Aug. 2	E. Carlotto	Ital. Gun-boat
K N D B	Sep. 24	J. D. Edwards 216	Am. Destroyer
	Oct. 2	Finch 9	Am. Destroyer
	Oct. 5	Ford 228	Am. Destroyer
Woosung	Sep. 6	Foxglove	Br. Cruiser
1 C	Sep. 25	Gen. Alava	Am. Gun-boat
B N B	Sep. 30	Hollyhock	Br. Gun-boat
	Oct. 5	Hulbert 342	Am. Destroyer
U. S. N. B.	Sep. 25	Huron	Am. Cruiser
Y T P D	Sep. 12	Isabel	Am. Yacht
Mc W	Mar. 23	Mantis	Br. Gun-boat
O. D.		Monocacy	Am. Gun-boat
VIII B	Sep. 24	Noa 343	Am. Destroyer
Woosung	Sep. 28	Pecos	Am. Transport
VIII B	Sep. 26	Preble 345	Am. Destroyer
VIII B	Sep. 26	Pruitt 347	Am. Destroyer
N S N B	June 25	Quiros	Am. Gun-boat
K N D B	Sep. 24	Rizal 14	Am. Destroyer
	Oct. 5	Sicard 346	Am. Destroyer
K N D B	Sep. 24	Stewart 224	Am. Destroyer
K N D B	Sep. 24	S. Thompson 212	Am. Destroyer
E E W		Sumida	Jap. Gun-boat
K N D B	Sep. 24	Tracy 214	Am. Destroyer
K N D B	Sep. 24	Whipple 217	Am. Destroyer
Mc W	Aug. 30	Widgeon	Br. Gun-boat

AUCTION SALES

Also "MOORE" Shanghai — ESTABLISHED 1874 — Codes A1. ABC 5th Ed. & Bentley

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45 Kiangse Road Shanghai
42-44 Bristow Road, Tientsin

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AUCTIONS

IN REAR SALESROOM
On Tuesday October 9th 1923,
Commencing at 10 a.m.
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE & SUNDRIES ETC.
Comprising:—

Teak wood mirror back sideboard and dinner wagon made by Arts and Crafts, Blackwood Hall table, Salamandre Stoves, Kitchen stove, Square and round heating stoves, Brass fender, Brass electric table lamps, white enamel mirror door wardrobe, white enamel mirror back dressing table and chest of drawers, Round tables, Dining table, Ice chest, Hat stand, Petro. table lamp, Washstands, Dining Chairs, White enamel "Simmons" Twin Bedstead with spring, "Simmons" Child's cot, Rubber tyred ricksha, Hospital beds, Sample glass ware, Smoking pipes, cut glass bowl, Settee, Arm Chairs, Music stand, small cabinet, Writing desk, Books, Pictures, Crockery, and sundries etc., etc.

ALSO

1 New Tientsin Mat 7 x 4 and Soochow Mat 7 x 5
Victor Gramophone
Remington Typewriter
Underwood Typewriter
Large Steel Roll Front Safe about 7 ft high "Continental" Hamburg
Enamelled Iron Bath Tub
New Small Mountrie Organ
Columbia Grafonola
One "Loughborough" Greenhouse Hot Water Stove Suitable For Greenhouse About 12 X 14

On View Monday

CARGO AUCTION
On Thursday October 11th 1923,
At 2.30 p.m.

2 Cases Coloured Flint Paper, Native Cloth, Yellow Edge Venetians, Cotton Materials, 22 Reels Cinematograph Films, 100 Phonograph Mainsprings, 20 Cases Spanners, 3 Lathes, Embossed Metal Sheets, Oval Ham Boilers, Belting, Rubber Hose, Sleeves, Hard Wood Railway Sleepers Porcelain Ornaments, Toilet Soaps, Felt Hats, Leather Boots, Shoes, Cotton Singlets, Wool, Lanterns, Books, Glass Vases, unhusked Rice, Cigarettes, Naval Peppermint Candles, Fish Conserves, Biscuits, Lard, Butter, Beef, Mutton, Meat, Sausage, Fruits, Beans, Baking Powder, Sarsaparilla, Ginger Ales, Lemonades, Soda, Banana Squash, Orange Squash, Etc.,

Now On View:
L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
No. 45 Kiangse Road.

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

NOTICE

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1923

8.000 debentures of Tls. 100 each
(issued at Tls. 97 each)

Rate of interest 6% per annum

The "Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai" hereby invite subscriptions for 8,000 debentures of Tls. 100 each, issued at Tls. 97 each according to the resolution passed at their General Meeting on the 14th May 1923.

The conditions on which the Debenture Certificates will be issued are:

1°.—The Debenture Certificates are transferable, and the person whose name is entered in the Register of Debenture Certificate or Certificates, shall alone be recognised and treated by the Council as the lawful and rightful holder and owner of such Debenture Certificate or Certificates.

2°.—The Debentures will be issued at Tls. 97 each.

3°.—The Debentures will be redeemable at par (Tls. 100 each) in not less than 10 years and not more than 30 years, from 1st December 1923 and according to the figures determinated by the Council.

4°.—The Debentures will bear interest at 6% per annum, payable on the 31st day of May and 30th day of November in each year, when interest warrants will be issued to the registered owners.

5°.—The Debenture Certificates will be issued and bear interest from 1st July 1923.

6°.—Applications for Debentures will be received at the Secretary's Office, Rue du Consulat, from June 20 next.

A cheque representing the amount of debentures asked for and payable on June 30th must be deposited at the same time.

7°.—Applications for Debentures under 97 will not be recognised by the Council.

8°.—For further informations, apply to Mr. P. Legendre, Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 31st May 1923.

By order,
P. LEGENDRE
Secretary.

T. P. 176

REDUCTION SALE
at
CHI CHANG CO.
Commencing October 1st, for 3 Weeks
1297 BROADWAY
REDUCTION SALE

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants

Will sell by Public Auction within their Godown
NO. 40A KIANGSE ROAD
On Tuesday, October 9th 1923
At 10 a.m. (Forenoon)
SUNDRY GOODS.
Comprising:—

85 Dozen Eau de Cologne perfume, 2000 dozen bootlaces, 30 dozen Razors, 75 dozen playing cards, 30 pieces Tripods, 500 pieces "Veto" medicine, 5 Oval Ham boilers, 7 cases baking powder, 4 cases cherries, 2 cases sardines, 2 case Imperial figs, Karo syrup, tomatoe sauce, milk, beef extract, biscuits, felt hats, stamping ink, soap, carbon paper, inkstand, letter stand and scales, pepper pot, cruetstand, table and kitchen forks and knives, meat choppers, 2 enamelled iron bath, sundries, etc.,

also

10 rolls Gandy belting breadth 1" to 8" inch
50 Bales Violet cap paper.
One Motor Cycle good running order.

Now On View

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, & Coal Merchants

Will sell by Public Auction within their Salesroom
No. 40 A Kiangse Road
On
Thursday, October 11th 1923.
At 10 a.m. (Forenoon)
high-class Woollens, etc.,
Consisting of:—

Winter Overcoatings
Spring Overcoatings
Homespun Suitings
Flannel for pyjamas
Waterproof coatings
Scotch tweeds
Suit lengths in blue and black serge, etc.,

also

A quantity of French silk brocades, varied colours, and a quantity of new ladies and gentlemen's good quality gloves and gaiters.

To be sold in lots to suit purchasers

On View Tuesday

Park Garage, Inc.

Phone N. 3450
198 North Szechuen Road
WE SELL
TEXACO MOTOR OILS

MARVEL "WHIRLING SPRAY" SYRINGE

The Marvel Whirling Spray Syringe is the most successful and perfect bulb syringe on the market today for douche

Marvel 40. Canton Road
SHANGHAI.

LIENGYI MERCANTILE COMPANY

171A LLOYD ROAD, COR. OF NANKING ROAD,
Shanghai, Tel. C. 839.

Season Sale

Sewing Machines, Remington Typewriters, Motorists' Tool Kit (33 pieces), Durham-Duplex Safety Razors, Keyless Padlocks, Motor Oil, Pure Metal Solder, Dye Soap, Electric Boilers, Reliance Premier Typewriters, Moore's Universal Assistant, Pocket Check Protectors, Liquid Wax Dressing, Metal Polish, Diamond Knife Polish, Brilliant Glass Cleaner, Round Belting, Utility Hair Cutters, Tailors' Scissors, etc.

Inspection invited.

洋 灰 牌

CHEE HSIN CEMENT Company, Limited.

Tangshan Portland Cement is Popularly known as the best of its kind and is used by Municipalities, Railways, Engineering Works, Mining Companies, Building Contractors, etc., throughout China and Far East to their satisfaction.

Wholesale and Retail.

For further particulars apply to
South China Sales Bureau
Telephone Central 7471,
87 Peking Road, Shanghai.

Taylor Gets Possession Of Astor Road Premises And Damages For $500

(Continued from Page 1)

you upon my return which will be in two weeks." (Ex. 3.)

A copy of this last communication appears to have been delivered to the plaintiff on the same day (August 14) as the preceding one. Which was delivered first is not clear, nor does it seem to us material, since, by the communication to him, plaintiff was given the same terms as his lessor, and it is undisputed that the latter's request in his letter of August 14 to the effect that "rent was not to begin until we are ready to begin operations," was granted.

Pursuant to his instrument plaintiff entered into possession and began the erection of a garage. He testifies that the contract for this was signed on September 6, that material was accumulated on the place, the foundation laid and the walls built to a height of ten feet. At 2 o'clock on the morning of September 21 defendant's manager accompanied by six or seven others including two Sikhs, one of whom carried a strick, went to the premises, which were in charge of three coolies employed by plaintiff, caused them to open the gate and then ordered them to leave, which they did. On the following day plaintiff endeavored to re-enter but was stopped by two of defendant's directors. Meanwhile, of course, all work on the building ceased.

Defendant denies that its entry was "unlawfully or with force." One of the plaintiff's coolies testifies that he was beaten. Defendant's witnesses deny this but it would not have been necessary in order to render the entry unlawful or even forcible.

"It is sufficient if the entry is accompanied with such a display of force or circumstances of violence or terror as to give the party in possession reasonable ground to believe that he must yield in order to avoid a personal injury." 2.

"Though a man enter peaceably, yet if he turn the party out of possession by force, or frighten him out of possession by threats, it is a forcible entry." 2.

Defendant's post-midnight foray could hardly have seemed less than "a display of force" to the surprised coolies nor could they have expected other than force had they refused to leave. A different situation would have been presented had defendant's representative gone to plaintiff himself, in broad daylight, demanding possession and had the latter yielded voluntarily.

But regardless of whether the entry was forcible, we can see no escape from the conclusion that it was wrongful. The claim that Mr. Raynes had no authority to lease the premises to plaintiff on August 13 militates equally against defendant; for when its alleged lease (Ex. 1.) was executed, Mr. Raynes had no greater rights than on August 13. His new lease (Ex. 4.), though executed on September 17, did not take effect until October 1. It was quite a different instrument than its predecessor, with many more conditions and a distinct term (Oct. 1, 1923 to Mch. 1, 1925) but, until it went into force, the rights of Raynes were governed by the instrument of August 1 whose terms were made available to plaintiff and gave him a right of possession prior to defendant's.

It is further alleged in the answer that plaintiff's rights were terminated for non-payment of rent. But Mr. Raynes himself, on the witness stand, disclaimed that, stating that rent was not to begin until building operations commenced and that his one grievance against plaintiff was the slowness of said operations. In fact plaintiff's check for a full month's rent sent Mr. Raynes on October 3 was returned by the latter without stating any reason. Finally, mere non-payment would not justify either Mr. Raynes or his agent in entering the premises without plaintiff's consent and driving away the caretakers. Had there been actual nonpayment of rent the remedy would have been a judicial proceeding to collect it and eject the tenant. Neither defendant nor the one under whom he claimed could take the law into its own hands. During a long period the English Parliament enacted legislation, which later became common law in America, penalising possession acquired in that way. 3.

Plaintiff claims as damages Tls. 5000. and Tls. 200. per day, but we do not think he has proved that much. He states that his contractor is claiming damages from him, but the amount is not specified and as they have not been paid they could not be here recovered and must be left to a subsequent action. Moreover some force must be given, by way of mitigating damages, to defendant's conceded averment that it

"offered to permit the Plaintiff to continue the construction of the said garage, upon the Plaintiff's agreeing not to attempt to disturb the possession of the Defendant, except by due process of law."

Nevertheless, defendant's manager admits that plaintiff could make a profit of Tls. 300 per month or Tls. 10. per day and the rental which defendant agreed to pay, and which accrues to plaintiff as the rightful possessor, would be Tls. 5 per day more. Nor do we think plaintiff's total recovery should be less than nominal damages (4). But the main relief to which plaintiff shows himself entitled is restitution of the premises. Having been wrongfully, if no forcibly, dispossessed, he should be restored to possession.

It is, therefore, considered and adjudged that plaintiff recover from the defendant, possession, as sub-lessee, of the premises in controversy, that in case the defendant fails or refuses to yield possession a writ of restitution issue in favor of plaintiff for said purpose; that plaintiff recover the suf of five hundred dollars ($500.) together with the costs of this action: without prejudice to his right to sue for damages recovered by his contractor.

BY THE COURT
CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

1.—Corpus Juris XXVI, 804.
2.—State v. Bennett, Harper (S. C.) 503, 18 Am. Dec. 664.
3.—Corpus Juris, XXVI, 802.
4.—Chishkin v. American Drug Co., II Extrater. 340.

The
JADE TREE
Studios

Opening
October Eighth

64 Route Ghisi

DEL MONTE

From 8 o'clock, when dinner starts, until 1 o'clock in the morning there will be one continuous round of entertainment at

SHANGHAI'S
MOST POPULAR
CAFE
TONIGHT
AND
EVERY NIGHT.

The new ballet is particularly good; the food is unsurpassed; the music in most intriguing!

DEL MONTE

"Livest Spot in Shanghai"

Big Crowds Out When Curfew Fails To Ring

Shanghai turned out en masse last night to take advantage of the first recess from the 1 o'clock closing law, which recently went into effect, and danced and drank and sang until the unbelieveable hour of 3 o'clock this morning.

All of the cafes and cabarets in Shanghai made special plans for the evening and each drew their quota. The Carlton was well crowded, the Del Monte did a capacity business, the newly established Maxim's and Winter Gardens entertained good sized crowds, and the Parisien, the Crest, the Western Tavern, Mumms, and Eddie's Cafe all catered to their usual satisfied patrons.

All in all it was a big night—and now we'll settle down to 1 o'clock again for a few days.

Make Sacrifices On Birthday Of Confucius

Just before dawn this morning the annual sacrifices in celebration of the birthday of Confucius, China's greatest philosopher and teacher, were held in the Confucian Temple in the Chinese City.

The Magistrate of the City, following out the ancient and prescribed rites, officiated in full regalia, at the sacrifice of the ox, the sheep and the hog at the alter before the image of the great philosopher, before an audience composed of the high Chinese officials in Shanghai and vicinity and a few spectators.

October 7 is celebrated all over China as the birthday of Confucius and similar celebrations were held in Confucian temples scattered about the country, one of the most noteworthy being held at Soochow.